American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. V.—*New Series.* **BALTIMORE, MD. AUG. 23, 1843.** **No. 14**

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per ann., in advance, or $3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for $10. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications and letters to be directed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

Corn Stalk Sugar and Molasses.

To the Editors of the Tennessee State Agriculturist:—In compliance with a request set forth in the last No. of the Agriculturist, I now furnish you with such information as I possess on the subject of making Sugar and Molasses from the common corn stalk, which if you deem of sufficient importance, you may publish in your valuable Journal. Respectfully, your ob't. servant,

Wm. H. Deaderick.

Having during these hard times, felt somewhat restive, under a heavy tax imposed by the necessity of providing Sugar for the daily consumption of a large family, and stimulated by the Essay of Mr. Webb, on the subject of manufacturing Sugar from Corn stalks, I determined last summer to give the project as fair trial, as my entire inexperience in the business would permit. Accordingly the construction of a small mill, with two rollers about fifteen inches in diameter, was procured, and the first effort made with stalks from which the corn had been taken for the purpose of cooking. The juice, after standing half an hour to settle, was deposited in a bell metal kettle to boil, and when hot, a table spoonful of lime water was added for each gallon of juice. Before it became too thick for the purpose, it was again strained and carefully skimmed during the whole process of the boiling. When boiled down to the point of crystallization, which is indicated when a portion taken whilst warm between the thumb and forefinger, can be drawn into a thread from a half to an inch in length, it was removed from the fire, and a small quantiiy set aside for granulation. In about three days, this process commenced, and after perhaps one sixth part had crystalized, it ceased and would proceed no further.—The next trial was from stalks, the corn on which had just become too hard for table use. In like manner portions were set aside, and the next day granulation commenced, and twice as much underwent this process as in the first instance. The third essay was with stalks, the corn on which had nearly become hard enough for grinding. The syrup or molasses obtained from these, was greatly inferior to the two first, and although a part of it was kept several months, never evinced any tendency to crystalize. It would thus appear, that the age of the stalk most congenial to the granulating process, is when the corn is just becoming too hard for the purpose of cooking. However, it will require further experience, positively to determine this question. The syrup thus procured, was somewhat darker than honey, but perfectly transparent and free from impurity, and pronounced superior without exception, by numerous persons who partook of it, to either imported molasses or honey. It presented no other taste than that of a rich and luscious sweet, wholly free from any strong or unpleasant flavor, such as appertains to the articles just named. The sugar obtained, did not either in appearance or taste, differ more from Orleans sugar, than different lots of this article do from each other. The indisposition of the syrup to granulate fully, may perhaps be deemed discouraging.—But doubtless future experience will develop some method to obviate this difficulty. Nevertheless be that matter as it may, it will now be shown that this objection is not sufficiently formidable to prevent the substitution even of the corn stalk syrup for Louisiana Sugar and Molasses. Sundry visitors at various times to the family of the writer, partook of their Coffee clandestinely sweetened with this syrup, and on being apprised of the deception, acknowledged that they did not perceive or suspect that it was sweetened with any other article, than the one in common use for this purpose.

It is fair, however, to say that when the attention was directed to the case, the Coffee could be perceived to have a slightly acidulous taste just as if the cream used in it was beginning to turn sour. This trivial peculiarity, however, of the syrup, was not considered objectionable by any person. The preferable and most convenient mode, however, is to add the syrup, (about a table spoonful for each individual who may be expected to partake) to the Coffee when first made and boil it all together. The taste of the Coffee managed in this way, cannot be distinguished from that sweetened with the best Orleans sugar. Suffice it to say, that the syrup for more than a month was used in the writer's family, as a substitute for sugar, with entire satisfaction. It was tried in making preserves, which I believe were just as good as if made with brown Sugar. Sweet cakes were made at the same time with both articles, and no one could tell which were of the Sugar and which of the molasses. But be it remembered that, in order to realize these the article must be *carefully made* in the way indicated above.

One hundred large cornstalks will afford ten or eleven gallons of juice, which when boiled down to the point of crystalization, will yield one gallon of syrup. One acre of ground drilled with corn, one foot apart in rows three feet asunder, will give about 14,000 stalks. Of course those (at 100 stalks per gallon) would yield 140 gallons of syrup suitable for any of the purposes for which brown sugar is used. If intended for molasses, it need not be boiled down so thick and will probably make 160 or 70 gallons.

Of sugar it requires 3 drachms (3-8 oz) by weight to sweeten an ordinary sized cup of Coffee. Of the syrup it requires, also, three drachms by measure to do the same. Now as there are just as many drachms in a pint as there are in a pound, it follows that a pint of the syrup, is equal to one pound of sugar, or one gallon to eight pounds. Of course then, the 140 gallons of syrup, the produce of an acre of land, are equivalent to 1120 lbs. of Sugar. The whole business of gathering, stripping and grinding the stalks, can be performed by boys from 7 to 8 to 12 or 13 years of age. The experiments recited above assuredly justify the following conclusions, to wit: Any individual possessing only a small portion of land can with a little labor and no expense after the mill is once erected, supply his family with sugar and molasses. No real necessity exists for Tennessee or any other corn growing country to import a single hogshead of sugar or barrel of molasses, inasmuch as the first equal and the second superior to the corresponding articles of Louisiana production, can be obtained from the cornstalk with half the labor required to produce them from the sugar cane. Against the next season, I design to have constructed a more efficient mill with three rollers, say 20 inches in diameter, and shall thence forward consider myself released from the expenditure complained of in the commencement of this article.

D.

From the Southern (Geo.) Cultivator.

Smut in Wheat.

Stanfordsville, Putnam Co., July 28, 1843.

Messrs. Editors.—Your paper of the 19th inst. has just come to hand, in which I find a communication from your correspondent "H." of Athens, giving some account of the benefits resulting from soaking seed wheat in a solution of bluestone or strong brine, and rolling in slacked lime, to which I wish to add my experience. And I will here state, that the benefits I have enjoyed by soaking my seed wheat in a solution of bluestone have been derived from reading agricultural papers—my advantages from this one piece of information has been worth more to me than all the money I have ever paid for agricultural papers.

Year before last I soaked 15 bushels of my seed wheat in a solution of bluestone, and sowed it in a field as far as it would go; there being 6 or 8 acres of the field left, which were sown with the same kind of wheat, the land in about the same order, and the wheat equally as well cleaned, but had not been soaked. The result was, the wheat that was soaked was of good quality and clear from blast or smut; that part of the field sowed with the unsoaked wheat, had a considerable quantity of smut in it. I soaked my seed wheat again last year in the same kind of solution, and have a nice crop of wheat with not a grain of smut in it that I have seen. I did not roll my wheat after soaking in lime or any thing else, and several of my neighbors tried the experiment of soaking their seed wheat last year with entire success.

The quantity of bluestone used in this settlement is one pound to every five bushels of wheat, and the plan has been to put the wheat in soak in the evening for the next day's sowing; reserving the water to put the next wheat in, and then add enough more water with its proportion of bluestone to cover the wheat. The best plan is to dissolve the bluestone in a small quantity of hot water, as it is hard to dissolve in cold water. If the weather should become wet and any of the soaked wheat not sowed, it may be spread in an out house without any injury till the ground gets in the right order for sowing again. I soaked some of my seed wheat last year 6 or 8 days before it was sowed. I have no doubt but rolling the wheat in lime after it is soaked is an advantage, especially when the seed wheat is not as thoroughly ripe as it should be, or the ground the least out of order, and this when it is too wet to be perfectly friable.

I would advise all wheat growers who are troubled with smut, to try this experiment or a similar one. The cost of a trial is but trifling, as bluestone costs only 20 to 25 cents per pound.

In concluding this communication, I do most sincerely advise all wheat growers to have their seed wheat thoroughly ripe, and then effectually cleaned with a good seive, (after being fanned,) letting all the small grains pass through the seive, and take all the light grains that rise on the top off with the hand. Should there be any cockle in the wheat, by using a seive of the right description, it will in a few years be entirely eradicated.

I am, sirs, yours respectfully,

John Farrar.

From the Columbia, (S. C.) Planter.

Millwood, July 18, 1843.

My Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in answering your enquiries, in relation to the culture of Muskeet Grass.

The seeds of this grass, like all other perennial grasses of which I have any knowledge, should be sown as early in the autumn as practicable. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized, by at least two ploughings, the one across the other, followed by a harrow in the same manner. Stubble lands, and those that have been lying fallow, ought first to be hoed, before they are touched by the plough, to insure perfect preparation. On lands thus prepared, the seed should be sowed broadcast, at the rate of twelve to sixteen quarts to the acre. Rubbing the seed in lime, ashes or rich mould, a little damp, facilitate an equal distribution of them over the surface, a matter of much importance. A calm day should be selected for

sowing the seed—a light, fine-tooth harrow, for covering them, and a heavy two-horse roller, passed over the ground, completes the operation.

If sown early in September, it may be safely grazed by the middle of January; but if intended for hay or seed, the grazing should be discontinued after the 1st of March. A lot of nine acres of rich river low-grounds, planted the first week in September, afforded excellent pasturage by the first of January following, when one hundred and fifty ewes and lambs were put on it. These all kept in fine condition without other food, until the 1st of March, at which time, they were removed to other pastures.

I have never cut it for hay, and cannot, therefore, speak of its fitness for that purpose, by that best of all possible tests, experience. But that it is admirably adapted to that object, I entertain not a shadow of doubt. To the touch, it is almost as soft as velvet, growing very thick, three feet high, and yielding at least forty bushels of seed to the acre; it seems to possess all the requisites for a meadow.

Being a perennial grass, it will require renewal, only when overrun by weeds and the native grasses, which, I think, would eradicate it in about four years.

I doubt if it will succeed on our sandy lands. My experiments have been chiefly, made on rich alluvial soils. On these, its success has exceeded my expectations, and I greatly prefer it to any grass I have ever cultivated. It grows well in the shade, and would, I think, make an excellent woodland pasture; whilst for lawns, it would be highly ornamental. Rev. Mr. Bachman, in an enquiry into the nature and benefits of an agricultural survey of the State of South Carolina, notices this grass in the following terms.

"Recently—(a distinguished Agriculturist) in Europe, sent to me for some of the farfamed Muskeet Grass, from Texas, of which I had heard favorable notice, from some of my friends, but had overlooked the printed accounts. The seeds were accordingly obtained from Columbia. I hesitated in sending them immediately, inasmuch as I suspected them to be an old and familiar acquaintance, which, on being forwarded to Europe, would be like sending "coals to Newcastle." An imperfect specimen of the mature plant, kindly sent by my friend Joseph O'Hear, rendered it quite certain, that I had once more, under a new name, obtained the *Holcus Lunatels*, the famous Lewis and Clarke's grass, of Mr. James Nicholson, described by Linneaus, Curtis, Screber, Enuss, and a whole host of European Botanists—a native of the woods and fields of Europe,experimented on by agriculturists,and supposed less valuable than many other grasses in cultivation, introduced into New England by our pilgrim forefathers, and carried by migratory birds to the far West, and all over the land. Here now, are seeds of a grass, that have passed the hands of the most intelligent, patriotic and purest men of the State, liberally and generously disseminated over the country; and yet, sad mistakes have originated, from a want of Botanical knowledge. The grass, I trust may yet prove as beneficial to the State, as the most sanguine could desire. That which is unsuited to one soil and climate, may be admirably adapted to another. But had those who imported and disseminated the seed, possessed a small share of scientific knowledge, they might have been instructed by experiments on it, for a century past in Europe, and America, and obtained it far short of Texas, even in many of their own fields and gardens."

I furnish this extract, not less to lay before your readers a scientific account of this grass, than to notice the very *flattering* allusion to myself in the last paragraph. Whilst I estimate, as highly as any one, the attainments of this gentleman, I regret, that in an exhibition of these attainments to the public, he did not withhold imputations, if not gratuitous, at leat discourteous. W. Hampton.

From the American Agriculturist.

Cultivation of Madder.

The following is transcribed from A. Ure's late work on arts, manufactures, &c.: see madder, page 791.

"Madder contains so beautiful and so fast a color, that it has become of almost universal employment in dyeing; but that color is accompanied with so many other substances which mask and degrade it, that it can be brought out and fixed only after a series of operations more or less difficult and precarious. This dye is besides so little soluble, that much of it is thrown away in the dye-house; the portion supposed to be exhausted being often as rich as other fresh madder; hence it would be a most valuable improvement in this elegant art to insulate this tinctorial body, and make it a new product of manufacture.

"Before the time of Haussmann, an apothecary at Colmar, the madder bath was subject to many risks, which that skilful chemist taught dyers how to guard against, by introducting a certain quantity of chalk into the bath. A change of residence led Haussmann to this fortunate result. After having made very fine reds at Rouen, he encountered the greatest obstacles in dyeing the same reds at Logelbach near Colmar, where he went to live. Numerous trials, undertaken with a view of obtaining the same success in his new establishment, proved that the cause of his favorable results at Rouen existed in the water, which contained carbonate of lime in solution, while the water of Logelbach was nearly pure. He then tried a factitious calcareous water, by adding chalk to his dye-bath. Having obtained the most satisfactory results, he was not long of producing here as beautiful and as solid reds as he had done at Rouen. This practice became soon general among the calico-printers of Alsace, though in many dye-works the chalk is now replaced by lime, potash, or soda. But when the madder of Avignon is used, all these antacid correctives become unnecessary, because it contains a sufficient quantity of carbonate of lime; an important fact first analytically demonstrated by that accurate chemist M. Henri Schlumberger of Mulhausen. Avignon madder indicates the presence of carbonate of lime in it, by effervescing with dilute acids, which Alsace madder does not.

"M. Kuhlman found a free acid resembling the malic,in his analysis of madders. But his experiments were confined to those of Alsace. The madders of Avignon are on the contrary alkaline, as may be inferred from the violet tint of the froth of their infusions; whereas that of the Alsace madders is yellowish, and it strongly reddens litmus paper. This important difference between the plants of these districts, depends entirely upon the soil; for madders grown in a calcareons, shelly soil in Alsace, have been found to be possessed of the properties of the Avignon madder.

"The useful action of the carbonate and the phosphate of lime in the madder of Avignon, explains why madders treated with acids which remove the calcareous salts, without taking away their coloring matter, lose the property of forming fast dyes. Many manufacturers are in the habit of mixing together, and with advantage, different sorts of madder. That of Avignon contains so much calcareous mattter, that when mixed with the madder of Alsace, it can compensate for its deficiency. Some of the latter is so deficient as to afford colors nearly as fugitive as those of Brazil-wood and quercitron. The Alsace madders, by the addition of chalk to their baths, become as fit for dyeing Turkey-reds as those of Avignon. When the water is very pure, one part of chalk ought to be used to five of Alsace madder, but when the waters are calcareous, the chalk should be omitted. Lime, the neutral phosphate of lime, the carbonate of magnesia, oxyde and carbonate of zinc, and several other substances, have the property of causing madder to form a fast dye, in like manner as the carbonate of lime.

"In a memoir published by the Society of Mulhausen, in September, 1835, some interesting experiments upon the growth of madders in factitious soils are related by MM. Kœchlin, Persoz, and Schlumberger. A patch of ground was prepared, containing from fiftyto 80 per cent. of chalky matter, and nearly one fifth of its bulk of good horse-dung. Slips of Alsace and Avignon madders were planted in March, 1834, and a part of the roots were reaped in November following. These roots, though of only six months' growth, produced tolerably fast dyes, nor was any difference observable between the Alsace and the Avignon species; while similar slips or cuttings, planted in a natural non-calcareous soil, alongside of the others, yielded roots which gave fugitive dyes. Others were planted in the soil of Palud, transported from Avignon, which contained more than 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and they produced roots that gave still faster dyes than the preceding. Three years are requisite to give the full calcareous impregnation to the indigenous madders of Avignon."

It appears to me, from the above-stated facts, that the highly beneficial effects of calcareous soils on madder, is owing to the oxygen furnished to the plant by the carbonic gas so abundant in such soils; or why should oxyde of zinc answer as well as the carbonates in raising the dye in the kettle, and making the color permanent?

Our farmers will observe that lime-stone soils are the best for madder, and that it can not be too highly impregnated with carbonaceous matter. In such soils two years will be all-sufficient time to raise a crop.

We. Partridge.

Coal Ashes.

Mr. Editor: I notice a communication in the last Cultivator on the application of "hard coal ashes to useful purposes," which induced me to give you the result of an experiment which I have made of that substance the present season. I placed a quantity of hard coal ashes, say about three quarts, on the surface of the ground around a peach tree of about an inch in diameter, when the leaves were about two-thirds grown, with a view, chiefly, to save it from the borer and keep down the grass and weeds. I discovered in a few days that the leaves had stopped growing, and at least a fourth of them had changed their color and were beginning to fall off. I immediately removed the ashes from the body of the tree to the distance of about eight inches, and expected the tree would die. It continued to fail until nearly half the leaves—which, by the way, had not lost much of their color—began to display a livelier green. This was the middle of June. The tree then began to grow rapidly, and I have just measured one of its shoots which is thirty inches long. The tree is covered with a most luxuriant foliage, and is a beautiful plant. The other trees standing near it, have made no more than medium growth.

From these facts, I conclude that hard coal ashes, besides destroying grass and keeping away hurtful insects, must be also, an excellent manure for peach trees, when properly applied.—*Bos. Cultivator.*

The Apple Tree Rorer.

The apple-tree borer is the larvæ of a beetle, called *Saperda Vivittata*, which is from more than a half to three quarters of an inch in length; the color brown and white striped on the back, the under side white. It comes forth from the tree in a perfect state in June; and in the latter part of June and July it lays its eggs on the bark near the root of the tree. They hatch out in a short time. The grubs are whitish, and nearly of a cylinder form. The head is small and of a brown color. They have no legs. With strong jaws they eat through the bark and bore upwards through the wood, inclining to the heart of the tree. This is their general course. The larvæ state continues two or three years, during which the borer will have gone upwards of nine or ten inches. It approaches the bark at the end of its passage, by which it is covered till it is changed into a beetle, when it comes out, and in due time lays its eggs.

They may be easily destroyed by cutting out or running a wire into the hole soon after they have commenced their opperations. They now have just buried themselves in the bark and by examination in season may be discovered. Some have laid wood ashes around trees with good effect; others say that it is effectual in all cases. A few weeks since we saw on the farm of Mr. Barak Leland, in Sherburne, two orchards that had been completely protected, by putting a small shovelful of good unleached ashes around each tree, while another orchard between these two, and unproteced in this way, was considerably injured by borers. Col. Daniel Leland, of the same town, said that he found ashes to be an effectual remedy.

It is best to have ashes from sound hard wood, that they may be strong, and as they are a good manure and a remedy against other insects, it would be well to apply them early in the spring and again in June or July. Wet the tree before applying the ashes, unless it be so at the time, and throw the ashes against the wet tree 10 or 15 inches from the ground.

In addition to the ashes put a piece of hard soap, about the size of a chesnut into the branches of the tree, in such a place that as it dissolves in the rains it will spread and run down over the whole trunk. This, says a gentleman who practised it, destroys insects, makes the bark smooth and healthy, and it is considered a remedy against borers, as they have not attacked any thus protected. It is worthy of trial. It should be applied early in spring, and again in July or August. This borer also attacks the quince, mountain ash and some kinds of thorn.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or sun-burnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

FRUIT TREES.

The very superior apples which are grown in the State of Ohio, have attracted the attention of those who have had an opportunity of examining them; they are said to be finer and fairer, and are produced in greater abundance than those of similar kinds in the Atlantic States. The orchards are also said to possess a much more *youthful* appearance than those in the Atlantic States, where the trees have not been longer transplanted. Some have supposed that their superiority arose from soil and climate, but it would be well to consider whether the difference does not arise from their much more recent derivation from seedlings. The early settlers in the West, carried with them seeds of various kinds,and amongst them apple seeds of the most esteemed varieties; these were planted, and produced numerous seedling varieties, more or less differing in character from those they were taken from, as is generally the case, in consequence of the mixture of the pollen of different kinds, during the period of flowering. Those of a very superior character, have been extended and propagated,by grafting, so as to furnish the fine fruit which is extensively cultivated in the West, and the inferior sorts suffered to run out and decay. The celebrated horticulturist, T. A. Knight, reasoning from the fact, that many fine varieties of the apple have greatly degenerated or disappeared, thinks he is justified in the conclusion, that "all plants of one species, however propagated from the same stock, partake, in some degree, of the same life, and will attend the progress of that life in the habits of its youth, its maturity, and its decay; though they will not be any way affected by any accidental injury the parent tree may sustain after they are detached from it." If this theory be sound, and there seems to be but little difficulty in reconciling it with our observations on the gradual disappearance and decline of some of our most esteemed varieties of fruits; it would be well to resort to more recent seedling varieties of valuable sorts, to renovate our orchards.

The age of an apple tree should be dated from the period of planting the seed, and not from the time of inserting the graft or applying the bud to the stock. Knight supposed the age of the apple tree to be about two hundred years, and of course those esteemed varieties which were introduced into this country by the early settlers, and which were probably not then young varieties, may be expected to disappear rapidly. Hence the importance of introducing valuable seedlings from the West, where, it is understood, any quantity can be obtained on reasonable terms, or instead of the young grafted trees, the grafts of the best sorts, may be brought eastward, and inserted by our farmers or nurserymen. It is to be hoped that the coming season, the Western nurserymen will forward either the trees or grafts, to a market in the Atlantic States.

The quince tree is much shorter lived than the apple, and the most common mode of raising it is from suckers; the consequence is, that we are constantly growing old trees that produce imperfect fruit, and that in small quantities; when, by raising them from the seed, young and vigorous trees would be produced, that would repay us with abundance of fine, fair fruit. The quince from the seed, will produce fruit in five or six years.

It would be well to consider whether budding of peach trees of the same variety, for twenty or thrirty years, without resort to seedlings produced from the stones may not be the cause of some of the infirmities of that most valuable fruit. It is questionable whether the extreme length of life of a peach tree is more than thirty or forty years, if so, the system of budding without resort to seedlings, should not be extended over more than half that period.

The foregoing suggestions have been thrown out with the view of inducing some of our able and experienced cultivators of fruit trees to take the field, and give us through the pages of the Farmers' Cabinet, the result of their observation and experience on this very interesting subject.

There is a spirit abroad, on the subject of increasing the quantity of good fruit, both for domestic consumption and for sale in the market; and the correspondents of the Cabinet, who will furnish essays of a practical character, calculated to instruct its numerous readers on this interesting subject, will deserve the thanks of the public.

POMA.

N. B. It would be well for the Ohio nurserymen, where they have certain knowledge of valuable sorts of apples being derived from seedlings in the West, to give them the name of "Ohio seedling bell-flower," &c.; so as to preserve the origin of the most esteemed Western seedlings.

REMEDY FOR BLOODY MURRAIN, AND HORN AIL.—In one of your numbers some time since, I found inquiry for a cure of what is called the Bloody Murrain, a disease generally proving fatal to cattle when taken with that disorder. I have lost a number of very valuable cows with that dreadful disease. They would be dead from six to twelve hours after they were taken. At last there happened to be a friend of mine at my house from Lewis County, by the name of Scovil, brother to ex-sheriff Scovil of that county, he told me to give a pound of salts, and a table spoonful of saltpetre dissolved in water, to the cow when first taken, and then dissolve saltpetre in water as strong as can be, and wash the animal all over—and keep it washed until better—and if done when first taken, I have found it in all cases a sovereign remedy or sure cure.

Mr Scovil farther told me of a cure for the horn distemper in cattle. Take two tea spoonfuls of camphor, turn one in each ear, so as to have it run into the head twice a day, morning and evening, until cured. In two instances I have found it a cure. And now Sirs, I shall sign my real name, just as I wish all persons would do who write articles for publication in the Central New York Farmer.

Steuben, Feb., 1843. MERRIT BROOKS.

[*Central N. Y. Farmer.*

NEATNESS—"A place for everything, and everything in its place." This should be the motto of the farmer. Neatness, of all virtues, is the most commendable, for without it no other virtue can long exist. Supposing a farmer has a slattenly wife—can he, think you, be as good a husband as though his help mate was neat and tidy? Assuredly not. There will be so many crosses—so much of provocation and annoyance, and so little of uniformity and system in her domestic arrangement, that he will sometimes find fault, and vent the fullness of a just indignation in censure "loud and deep. This is alwas unpleasant—always disagreeable, what every one whose "combativeness" is not the ruling passion, the predominating characteristic of his mind, will by all means labor to avoid. On the other hand, a slack, indolent husband—given to much smoking, horse-racing or tavern-haunting, will destroy the felicity, and break down the energies of the best wife in the land. There is nothing perhaps of which woman-kind are more invincibly tenacious, than of their domestic emolument;—those little rights and privileges which pertain exclusively to the "realm within;" and whenever these are wantonly invaded—no matter whether by an act of sheer indolence on the part of the offender, or by brutal aggressions arising from a vain and capricious spirit of causeless interference, the harmony of the "marriage state" vibrates into discord, and the whole machine, is at once thrown out of gear. A quid of tobacco in the batter pan, or a pipe full of ashes in the stew-dish, is enough to destroy the equanimity of any woman; while dishes never washed, beds never made, and floors never clean—with all the other innumerable and unmentionable negligencies which add to the repulsive catalogue of a slut's offences, are sufficient to upset the equanimity of a stoic, and unhinge the patience of a Job himself. To a person thus circumstanced,

"There is 'na luck about the house."

No matter how prosperously the world may go without, all within will be strife and discord, and the "latter end of such, ten to one, will be more wretched than the first."—*Maine Cul.*

Chili Wheat.—We sowed, late in October last, a bushel of Chili Wheat, procured from the Messrs. Levering's, of Baltimore. It was a beautiful white wheat, similar in appearance to the red chaff wheat, but a larger grain. The location was not the best for maturing, having a river on one side and a marsh on the other. Having been sow'd late, upon corn ground, it did not ripen by several days as early as the white, red, and yellow wheat. The grain is somewhat 'pinched' by the frost, and was damp when run thro' the machine. The yield was 11½ bushels, being double that of any other wheat on the field. Whether it is a wheat adapted to our climate, and would resist the ravages of the 'fly,' or the blighting influence of rust, we leave to older and better Farmers to determine. We shall repeat our experiment, with a small quantity, under more advantageous circumstances, by liming and manuring the ground, and scattering the seed in the early part of October.—*Kent (Md.) News.*

The Drought and Crops on the Dan.—The Danville Reporter of Friday last says:—After a short drought which injured our Corn crop in some small measure, we have had for the last week, as fine rains as heart could desire. The Corn and Tobacco have greatly revived. Of the latter article, however, a full crop cannot be produced. We have seldom heard as general complaint of the scarcity of Tobacco plants or of the difficulty of getting '*a good stand.*' The Wheat crop in this region is a good one, and we have now a fair prospect of filling our garners with Corn. In addition to all this our people are blessed with an unusual share of health."

☞ *The late Rains.*—We do not remember such a prevalence of heavy rains about the same time in almost every section of the Union as was the case with the late rains. We have heard of the flood and storms in the extreme north east, and every foot of the way thither, and we have similar accounts of its rains and floods from North and South Carolina. It would appear that they extended all the way to New Orleans. The Picayune of the 10th wonders where the clouds could have obtained the supply of water which they had poured down about that city. It consoles its readers with the remark that the rain is believed to be very effectual in staving off an epidemic if not in diminishing the chances of one.

The Crops.—The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom says:—

The Corn crop looks exceedingly well since the recent copious rains with which Providence has been pleased to favor us; and may now be considered out of danger from drought. The yield will be a tremendous one in this neighborhood.

Wheat.—The Centreville Times says:—"Our farmers who have got out their Wheat, say that the grain is very plump, but that the straw yields a light crop. An average crop of Wheat has not been raised on the Eastern Shore, that is certain."

The Cotton Crop.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette has the following extract from a letter from a gentleman of that city, travelling at the South:

I have received letters and talked with two gentlemen who have lately passed through the heart of the cotton growing country: all concur in the opinion, that the total crop cannot be, even with favorable weather for the residue of the season, over fifteen or sixteen hundred thousand bales. The spring was so backward or so wet and cold, that the plant (throughout) did not get a good stand, or in other words, the roots did not grow deep in the ground; consequently the yield will be *very deficient.* The States in which the crops look best, are South Carolina and Georgia. In portions of Alabama, the crop looks very unpromising, and are unquestionably much injured; so also in Louisiana, and lower Mississippi. That the crop will be five or six hundred thousand bales short of the last crop, there can now be no question; and it is equally certain that it is from four to five weeks later than usual, and by consequence more exposed to bad weather and frost than it has been for ten years. Here are the facts; whether cotton will advance one, two or three cents, remains to be seen.

Cotton and *Tobacco* promise finely in this section so far as we can learn, and generally speaking, crops of all kinds will be fine and heavy. The wheat crop, it is said, will be unprecedented in Michigan.—*Tennessee Agricult.*

Encourage Home Indurtry.—We have had the pleasure of closely inspecting a piece a Silk manufactured by Mr. TURNER, in this City, which ought to do honor to our State. There are some 39 yards—black satin for vesting—it is strong—heavy, glossy—and will wear admirably. Will our friends that can make it convenient to procure, come at the shortest notice before all is sold. It is truly a splendid article.—*Ib.*

Lime Water for Worms.—Take six quarts of water, add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested with worms, and they will soon be destroyed.—*Ib.*

A Captain of the right Stamp.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser says that Capt. Taylor, of the steamboat Daniel Webster, running between Detroit and Buffalo, is the fast friend of the printers, and as evidence of it he will carry editors free; and deduct one dollar from the fare of every passenger who will exhibit proof that he takes a newspaper, *and has paid for it in advance.*

great heat produced in the process of fermentation, it is quite probable that a portion of the ammonia may escape. Ammonia, however, has great affinity for water, and as a quantity of water is necessary in making the manure, I should think the escape of ammonia would not be very great. Mr. Bommer says "the salts produced in the process of fermentation, 'are a quantity of nitrate of lime and caustic potash, ammonia, and saltpetre'—four substances which modern chemistry has found to contain the most fecundating properties possible."

4th. "You say it is not costly, but troublesome—how much and what kind of trouble is it?" &c. I alluded to the trouble of collecting the materials, making the compost heaps, marking the "lees," and the several applications and waterings with the same, necessary to complete the decomposition of the materials. The labor thus expended I am sure would result in a rich reward to a skilful and persevering farmer. I must most respectfully ask to be excused from answering the 5th question. I will not advise any one to buy the right, lest for want of proper energy and skill on the part of the purchaser, it might fail to answer his purpose, and I should have the blame; I will, however, say this much, that from what I have heard of Mr. Ryland's zeal and energy in doing what he can to improve our "mother earth," that Bommer's patent could hardly fail of success in such hands. With him it would neither be like the "Indian's gun," nor the "pig in the bag."

In conclusion, let me remark, that I am no way interested in the sale of these patents—I own only an individual right, and should there not be another sold in the State it would be a matter of perfect indifference to me.

Very truly, yours, GEO. WOODFIN.

FOREIGN SCRAPS.

We are indebted to the *American Agriculturist* for the following extracts from foreign journals.

On the relative influence of the Parent Animals on the Sex of the Offspring.—In the Ten Towns Messenger, are some curious observations on this subject, which we extract.

The influence exerted by the relative age of the parents in determining the sex of the offspring, I think I shall show to be considerable, all other things, as health, and condition, nature of keep, &c., being equal.

If the male is younger than the female, or if they are of the same age, the offspring will probably be female.

If the male is but very little older, a few months or a few years, according to the longevity of the kind of animal, the sex will be doubtful, and probably depend on their relative health and strength at the time of impregnation.

And lastly, if the male be considerably older than the female, while yet his animal powers are undiminished in vigor, the greater the difference, the more likely will it be that the offspring shall be male.

The following table is illustrative of the relative influence of the age of the parent on the sex of the offspring. This table is drawn up from the records of the British peerage, where, of course, every particular of marriages and births has been for ages recorded.

Where the husbands were younger than the wives,		to 100 girls were born 86 boys.
"	"	of the same age as the wives, to 100 " " 94 —
"	"	older from 1 to 6 years, to 100 " " 103 —
"	"	older from 6 to 11 years, to 100 " " 126 —
"	"	older from 11 to 16 years, to 100 " " 147 —

It will at once be seen, that the influence shown by this table is too striking to be the result of chance. It is drawn up from the ages alone, without taking into consideration any secondary causes, and yet, notwithstanding this, the probability is shown to be nearly as high as *three* to *two* in the extreme. Now, should the analogy hold good between man and domestic animals (and there is every reason to believe it does, in a great measure, with such as produce one or rarely more at a birth,) I think it will be granted me, that this influence is sufficiently great to demand our attention. This, however, is the point at issue, which I hope your readers will aid in solving.

That the relative condition of the health and strength of the parent animals at the time of impregnation should have some considerable influence in determining the sex of the offspring, where the age and other circumstances are equal, it is easy to conceive, but very difficult to prove. I have no facts to offer on this head, but the very marked manner in which the offspring in other respects sometimes takes after one parent, sometimes after the other, successively, is strong presumptive evidence that such would be the case with reference to the sex.

Ventilation in the Cheese-room.—Mr. Livesey, in the Preston Chronicle, contends strongly for a plentiful supply of pure air where cheese is kept. He says full one half of the cheese, last summer, was very much faded and strong-flavored, and had to be sold at a reduced price; in many instances, so much as 10 per cent. below the price of a good article. Although there are other causes which produce these effects, I have no doubt the chief cause was keeping them in close, small, confined rooms. I scarcely ever go into a cheese room, but I find both the door and window closed; and when these rooms are filled with cheese, the air is so bad and polluted, as almost to be suffocating. My first effort is, generally, to get the window open; but in this I am often frustrated, for I find it either without any opening, or nailed up; and in many cases the cheese are crammed into a small room, without window or any means of ventilation. Cheese being *animal matter*, can not have too much air. I have noticed for some time, that those dairies that have been kept in a large, well-aired room, have been quite sound; and those kept in a close, sickly room, were either faded or very bad in the flavor. Though cheese should not be kept in too high a temperature, yet they will bear the summer heat tolerably well, provided they have a constant supply of good air. There is no objection to a little artificial heat, in winter, from a stove or a fire, but this should always be accompanied with a supply of pure air. The difficulty to contend with is twofold: first, the want, in many farm-houses, of a suitable cheese-room; and, secondly, the prejudices of the dairymaids. They have a long-cherished idea in favor of closed doors, and closed windows, and dark rooms. To prevent flies, they sometimes say, is the reason for keeping the room dark and close; but this is the best plan for increasing them, by producing putrid matter in the cheese. And as for flies, a penny-worth of quassia chips, boiled in a pint of water, well sweetened, and put on plates, will kill thousands directly. As I have this week seen several lots of new cheese, in close-confined rooms, which, if they are kept for any length of time, are sure to rot, I am the more anxious to warn the cheesemakers in time, now that hot weather is approaching, to open the doors and windows of their cheese-rooms; and, in cases where there are no openings, either to set their husbands or the joiners at work, immediately, to make them.

THE EDINBURG JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE for July is an excellent number, from which we have space to merely condense a paragraph or two.

The Decomposition of Manure mainly depends upon the presence of moisture, and, during the process, a certain degree of heat is created. *Water*, therefore, is decomposed in the first instance, and experiment has proved that, during that phenomenon, a stream of electricity passes, to an extent so vast as to strike one with awe. It is fair, then, to infer that electricity, revealed by the decomposition of water, disturbs all the elements of the manures, and induces them to recombine in the form of ammonia, carbonic acid, and humus.

Night Soil contains all the elements of every plant, and in a state of combination which proclaims it to be superior. Why do we neglect it? Why, on the contrary, do we divert it to the worst of purposes? Were it duly collected, condensed, and applied, our farms would require no foreign appliances, no expensive importations, or spurious attempts at imitation.

Potato Starch.—We find in the Cleveland Herald the following method of making potato starch, and it says it is the veritable Bright Farina and Arrow-root which we see so highly lauded in the London papers.

Take half-a-dozen large and smooth potatoes, wash them in clear fair water, and then carefully pare off all the rind. Next grate them fine with a suitable tin grater. The pulp must be mixed with a pailfull of cold water, and thoroughly agitated and squeezed by the hand or any suitable instrument, at the same time throwing away the fibrous matter, and permitting the starch to subside to the bottom of the vessel. To this must be repeated fresh washing of cold water, till the pure Farina is obtained free from all other matter. This should then be spread on earthen dishes, and dried in a warm airy situation.

The good housewife will exclaim, "Why this is nothing but potato starch." True, it is not, nor have you used any other article under the name of arrow-root for the sick members of your family, though you may have purchased it at the rate of several shillings per pound.

By proper modes of cooking, known to every nurse and housekeeper, this article becomes a delightful beverage for invalids weak of digestive powers; while as a pleasing dietary, even to persons in good health, it possesses a strong attraction.

From the Southern Cultivator.

THE IMPROVED CULTURE OF COTTON.

Messrs. Editors—In looking over the 2d No. of your very neat and most excellent Southern Cultivator, a few days since, I observed an extract from a paper of mine, "upon the Improved Culture of Cotton," taken from the Albany Cultivator, of February last. At your permission, gentlemen, I avail myself of the earliest leisure moment from the duties of my profession, to correct a most erroneous impression, which I conceive that extract, in its present isolated position, is calculated to make upon the minds of your numerous readers. That extract, embracing as it does simply the modus operandi of the system of culture by which my cotton was grown the last year, which, together with the caption—"*How to make a large Cotton Crop*"—placed this improvement, and my object in the time, labor and trouble sacrificed in its accomplishment, in rather a ridiculous light before the sober and reflecting planter. Such planters, and their influence is beginning to be felt in our country, are disposed to look upon and hail the appearance of the Southern Cultivator, as the harbinger of better days than those of the *multicaulis, multibolis, and fancy stock humbug*, the pestiferous influence of which has swept over our land like an Egyptian blight. Such men are the patrons of light and knowledge in agriculture, they reason from cause to effect; give them the truth, the simple and whole truth, with all the conditions of any improvement, and they act upon the impulse of a wise and proper reflection. Their primary object is improvement, their views are liberal, and their motives patriotic. Thus in the exercise of a purely unsophisticated judgment, in determining the merits or a great national agricultural improvement, however brilliant the success in the end accomplished, they coolly and dispassionately take up the premises, and if they discover there a deep laid and broad basis, sufficiently immoveable to sustain the superstructure, though infinitely beyond the ken of even previous imagination, they will accord to it a most cordial approval. There is a presumptive evidence, at least, which the mind of the honest and generous hearted planter recognizes in the fact, that science is the governing principle here, the improvements of which upon the destiny of man, within the last half century, accomplished more than all the *brute force* of the previous fifty centuries of the world's age.

Do not suppose me, gentlemen, ambitious to secure the precipitate credulity of a single planter, in the advantages of this improvement; all that is asked for it is, an *attentive* and *patient hearing* and a *fair trial*; to such planter reward is certain, and to such only. In collecting and grouping together these leading principles in the science of agriculture, so prominently and admirably held forth by Davy, Liebig, and the Cultivator, (Albany,) and in adjusting them to the economy and great ability of the cotton plant, let me assure you, gentlemen, I have been actuated by a higher and a holier motive than the sordid object, in the abstract, of "a large cotton crop!" This is certainly the result, and, in part, the planter's reward, which, however, I have ever regarded as the least interesting feature of the improvement. In its proper place, in my first paper, you may observe, that my object in these experiments has not been to augment the crop of cotton, either per hand or per the aggregate, already too great, but by an entirely new and improved system of culture, predicated upon the principles of a scientific and enlightened policy, to curtail the immense capital engaged, under the destructive system of the country, in its production, to one-third its present enormity. If I shall succeed in demonstrating this fact, my determined object, which my experiments the past season have more than realised, I shall have accomplished yet another step in this interesting improvement, and that not the most important.

Again, gentlement you will not fail to observe, nor will the merest tyro in the profession of agriculture, that the land thus treated, (as per detailed) after yielding the handsome reward to the industry, care and perseverance of the

planter, of some 3000 to 5000 pounds of superior staple per acre, will be improved by the operation in the ratio of some two or three hundred per cent upon its natural state. The soil thus improved, the primary object of the system will be found the next year, superiorly adapted to the culture of corn; requiring simply the surplus cotton seed of the previous crop, with the same treatment otherwise, to insure a yield of 50 to 75 bushels per acre. The treatment of the succeeding two years, first in small grain, giving an equally large yield, and last, which completes the cyclus of rotation, to lie one season in the state of fallow, will each add greatly to the improvement of the soil. I have neither time nor space at present to enter more minutely into this most interesting branch of the subject, which sketch, however, will serve to illustrate my object in the institution of these experiments.

A short reply to your editorial commendation and I have done. It has not appeared surprising to me, gentlemen, that the result of my experiments should "seem extravagant" to you in your office, when I have seen planters, men too of experience and extended observation, from Baker county in your own State, and others from the rich alluvial valleys of the Chattahoochee, and the great Mississippi, while standing in the midst of my cotton, to express even greater reluctance in according their assent, through looking upon the well proportioned weed, yielding its thousands per acre. An optic entertainment this, infinitely more interesting than the rapids of Harper's Ferry, or their counterpart, Jefferson's Rock, which that great man declared to be worth a voyage across the Atlantic.

N. B. CLOUD, M. D.

Alabama, July 15, 1843.

P. S. You will probably be told, gentlemen, by some ad captandum planters, whose speculative temperaments have induced them to grasp at the "golden fleece" with impure hands, "that they have tried this system and it will not answer." Ask such men if they have complied with the conditions, and believe them not. I will here, in a very few words, inform you, and the friends of improvement, that I have cotton now growing upon pine land, a fair experiment, the present very unfavorable season, treated precisely to the letter as detailed in No. 2, that was topped on the 10th inst. six feet high, and so entirely interlocked the wide way as to forbid the further use of the horse hoe or sweep.—Upon a single stalk of this cotton, and it not better than others around it, I counted on the same day, (10th,) upwards of 300 bolls, blooms and squares—they literally hang upon the limbs in tresses —and this cotton has yet 75 days to mature. Think you the same success may not be attained in Carolina and Georgia? I tell you that the ingenuity and industry of the American farmer's sons, attained by the stern maxim of Roman perseverance, 'Nil desperandum, possent quia passe videntue," may, under this system, grow the same cotton and corn upon the poor, piney barrens of Edgefield and Richmond.

Spaying Swine.—I have seen several directions given for spaying swine; none however, I think, superior to mine, which is as follows: I have a crooked stick, in the form of the arm when half bent, about 18 inches long; to each end I attach a string, doubled, about 8 or 10 inches long, which I put in a noose over the hind legs, just above the hocks, hang them up head downward; tie the mouth to prevent squealing; let a boy stand at their back and hold the fore legs. I then with a sharp knife split the belly just between the hind four teats, sufficiently to insert two or three fingers of the left hand, draw out the pride, and cut it off with the knife in the right hand; then with a large crooked needle and waxed thread, sow up the wound in the following manner: stick the needle through from outside to inside, then bring out the needle on the other side of the wound, from inside to outside; cut off the thread sufficiently long to tie; repeat the same so as to make three stiches; then tie them, being careful not to draw the stitches too tight, and the work is done. I believe I can spay as many in a given length of time and with as little loss, as any man can any other way.

Hannibal, Mo., May 25, 1843. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

[*Albany Cultivator.*

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 14, 1843.

PROVISIONS—

Beef, Balt. mess,	$10 a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	
Do. do. No. 1,	9a9¼	Do. do. 2,	
Do. prime,	a	Do. do. 3,	
Pork, mess	11½a	Do. Western 2,	8a
Do. No. 1	10½a10½	Do. do. 3,	a6
Do. prime	9½a9½	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	7a7½
Do. cargo,		Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	a	Do. Western, 1,	7a7½
Do. middlings, "	a	Do. do. 2,	
Do. shoulders, "	a	Do. do. bbls 1,	6a
Do. asst'd, West.	4¼a4¾	Cheese, casks,	6¼a7
Do. hams,	5a6	Do. boxes,	6¼a7½
Do. middlings,	4¼a	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	3½a3¾		

COTTON—

Virginia,	6 a 7	Tennessee, lb,	
Upland,	6 a 7½	Alabama,	7 a 8
Louisiana,	7 a 8	Florida,	7a7¼
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl	20a	New Orleans	25a
Porto Rico,	27a28	Guadaloupe & Mart	19a
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36

TOBACCO—

Common	2½a 3½	Yellow,	7 a 9
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	7½a10
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a 7
Yellow and red,	7a10	St. Domingo,	13 a11
		Cuba,	15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash	2.87a	Ground per bbl.	1.00a

WOOL—

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Saxony,	33a35	Saxony and Merino	16a18
Full Merino,	30a33	Common, to ¼ blood,	14a17
3-4 blood do.	27a30	Pulled,	
1-2 do do	24a27		
1-4 and common,	18a20		
Tub washed,	18a20		

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	7.75a8.25
Porto Rico,	7.25a8.00	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6.75a7.25	Lump, lb. c.	

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.	$4.62a4.75
Do. City Mills,	4.87 a
Do. Susquehanna,	4.56 a4.62
Rye, first	3.00a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.87 a 3
Do. per hhd.	$12 75a13.

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu.	106	Peas, black eye,	112
" best Pa. red	98a	Clover seed, store	5.00a
" ord. to pri. Md	90a98	Timothy do	2.00a2.25
Corn, white,	52a53	Flaxseed, rough st. p.	1.37
" yellow Md.	53a	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Pa.	55 a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a22
Oats, Md.	22a23	Brown Stuff,	14a15
Beans,	112a	Shorts, bushel,	10a

SOAP—

Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
" brown & yell'w	4½a5½		

COFFEE—

Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a13
P. Rico & Laguay.	7½a 8	Rio,	7½a 8½
St. Domingo,	6 a 6½	Triage,	5 a 7

CANDLES—

Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	28a29
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		

RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box, 1 60a1 65

FEATHERS—per lb. 22a28

Inspections of tobacco comprise 1224 hds. viz. 586 Md. 601 Ohio, 29 Ky. and 8 Mo.

Wool—The receipts continue limited and stock small; nearly all coming to market finds ready sale at good prices. A sale of washed native at 23c. In the present state of the market we are unable to quote the rate for the different grades.—*American.*

Cattle—supply very full this week, 600 head in market—sales embra'd 350 head at prices ranging from $1. 50 to 2.50 per 100lbs. on the hoof, equal to 3a4.75 nett as in quality; but few, however, sold at highest rates. About 50 head were driven north, the balance remain unsold.

Live Hogs—The supply is not large, and holders ask $4 a4.25 per 100.

Flour—But little inquiry for Howard st Parcels standard brands are held at $4.75, but we hear of no transaction We hear of no sales city mills Flour; it is generally held at 4.87. 400 bbls Western sold at 4.62.

Grain—Supplies fair, and prices a shade better, but getting languid again. Good to prime Md. and Va. reds 95a98 and or. to good 90a95c; three or four parcels very prime Va reds sold at $1. A sale N. Car. red at 96, and a small cargo Pa. red free of garlic, though not prime 95c.

Tobacco continues quite active for better qualities, and sales of these embrace nearly all that are in market, prices show no change, or if any rather a tendency lower; com. sorts not wanted, or sold with difficulty. Ohio very active, & sales large at former quotations. Ky. is more enquired for and sales at $3a5, principally at 3½a4½.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for CORN, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the *rains, snows and frosts* of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish *seven* barrels, delivered on board ship, for *ten* dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 7t D. K. MINOR.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at $12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or $15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 SANDSS.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans. Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment

R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

ENGLISH TURNIP AND CABBAGE SEED.

Just received our usual supply of first rate English TURNIP SEEDS, of the most useful kinds, viz:—Norfolk white, Norfolk Red Top, early White Stone, White Sweed, Purple Sweed, Yellow Hibred, &c. We have also received a supply of our well known CABBAGE SEEDS, of the following kinds:—Bullock's Heart, early York, large York, early Birmingham, early Harvest, early London, &c. The above Seeds (all of last year's growth,) came by the British steamer at Boston, and were on water but thirteen days, and have come to hand in most excellent condition. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of the Cabbages will be given gratis, with each parcel of seeds.

Also, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, SPINACH, CAULIFLOWER, BROCALI, &c. for sale wholesale and retail by

SAM. AULT & SON,
au 2 4t corner Calvert and Water sts.

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore, Offer for sale at reduced prices,

Grain and Grass Scythes	Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
Grass Scythes with hangings complete	Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced	Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced	Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American	

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses

THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, veyr strong and durable

Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis		Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.	
Col. Boyle,	do	Dr. A. Tyson	do
B. D. Hall,	do	Moses Potter	do
Mr. Hopkins,	do	Jas. Rittenhouse	do

Wm F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

☞About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. & Co.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

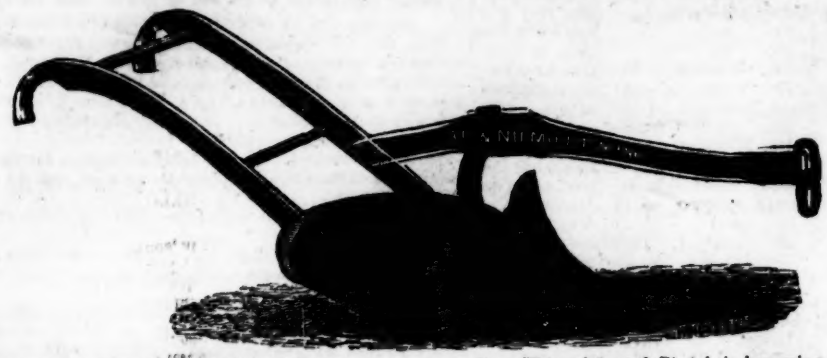
The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9 OBED HUSSEY

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!



SAVE 150 PER CENT. WHEN YOU CAN!!

THE WILEY OR NEW YORK PREMIUM PLOUGH.

NICHOLAS U. MOTT, has opened in Baltimore an Agricultural Implement Warehouse, for the accommodation of Farmers and Planters, in Pacs Street, 2d door from Lexington Market, opposite the Hand Tavern, where he intends to keep a supply of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved kinds, among which is the celebrated Wiley's Patent Double Pointed Composition Cap't Ploughs, of the New York composition metal.

N. U. MOTT intends to keep a supply of Shares, Caps, Landsides and Ploughs, Fans, Corn Shellers, &c. constantly on hand to suit purchasers, all of which are warranted. One of these Ploughs will last as long as 3 or 4 of any other pattern known, now in use, and the metal will stand stony or stumpy ground as well as steel'd wrought shares, the shares only costing from 25 to 50 cents a piece, will plough from 20 to 40 acres each, the Cap fitting on the Mould Board right in the wear of the mould, the caps costing but from 25 to 50 cents. This plough can be kept in order by the farmer or any of the hands from 7 to 8 years; with this plough the farmer is his own blacksmith. The Ploughs all warranted, and also warranted to put the ground in better order than any other Plough in use. At the great Ploughing match during the first and last Annual meetings of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, this celebrated plough from our establishment took the Sweepstakes over 14 different kinds of ploughs by acclamation, having for competitors ploughs from the different Factories in this city, also from Pennsylvania, N. York and Ohio, among which were Barnaby & Mooers, and Witherow & Pierce's Cyclodel plough of Gettysburg, Pa. This celebrated Plough is becoming the principal and only Plough in use—it is the opinion of nearly all the influential Farmers in Baltimore, Harford and Cecil counties, Maryland, and in Chester county, Pennsylvania, that it is the best and most economical plough they ever used—hardly any other kind in use in those counties. The Prices for those celebrated farmers' ploughs, are as follows: The No. 3, a 7 inch Seeding Plough, $4—No. 4, an 8 inch, $5—No. 56. a 9 inch, $8—No. 76, a 10 inch, $9—No. 8½ heavy 2 or 3 horse Plough, 12 inch, $10. The Empire Patent Centre Draught Sod Plough, letters A B C—letter A, $9—letter B, $10—letter C, $11. A liberal discount will be taken off of all articles for Cash. Thankful for past favours, I shall endeavour to merit a continuance of the same. NICHOLAS U. MOTT,

Agent for the N. York manufacturer of the Wiley's Composition Castings and Ploughs—also the Empire Sod Plough.

☞ A few of the following practical farmers residing in Baltimore County only, I beg leave to refer to. There are hundreds that use the New York Original Wiley Ploughs exclusively. Ploughs and Castings from Wiley's original patterns of the New York manufacture can be had at this establishment at all times, Baltimore, Md. Hon. J. T. H. Worthington, Charles Worthington, J. T. Worthington, Richard Worthington, Kinsey Worthington, Rezin H. Worthington, John Johns, Richard Johns, Elisha Johnson, Edward Philpot, Thomas T. Griffith, Horace Love, Dr. Gill, Joshua Griffin, Edward Griffin, William Ghent, John H. Ghent, Samuel Wilderson, Edward Rider, Henry H. Fitzhugh, Thomas Parlet, Moses Parlet, Wm. G. Howard, Wm. McLaughlin, Henry Fite, Townsend Randall, John H. Carroll, Thomas T. Matthews, Thomas Kelly, Thomas E. Giddings. au 2 3t

NEW PATENT PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN has great pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to a newly improved PLOUGH invented by his plough-maker Mr. George Cleazy. Though this plough is very simple in its construction, it combines some very valuable improvements which he has reason to believe will be highly appreciated by every good ploughman. au 16

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the varions kinds, but merely annex names and prices :

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	15
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
ortable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimortreet, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American farmer. sep 1 tf

FLY-PROOF OR MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

Any farmer having this wheat for sale might find purchasers for a quantity by having it in store with their agents in this city.

SEED WHEAT.

4 to 500 bushels pure Washington White Wheat, free from impurities of all sorts, particularly of Smut, for sale by

N. H. R. DE COURSEY,
Wye Landing, near Easton, Talbot co. Md
au 9 tf

W.H.KEEVIL.

MARKET STREET.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,

IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A FINE HAT AND SAVE ONE DOLLAR, you should purchase at "KEEVIL'S"

CELEBRATED HAT STORE,

74 BALTIMORE ST. ONE DOOR EAST of HOLLIDAY ST.

Established A. D. 1837,

FOR THE SALE OF "ONE PRICE" HATS,

☞ AS FOLLOWS. ☜

Baltimore made French style Silk (fur body)	$2 50
Fine black Russia, an elegant article,	3 00
Do black Cassimer	3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver, very light, of unsurpassed beauty and texture.	4 00

NO TWO PRICES—NO ABATEMENT—SALES FOR CASH.

Look well and remember the name,

Jy 26 tf KEEVIL & CO.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE WANTED.

A pure bred Ayrshire Bull and Cow, each about 3 years old, are wanted—Any one having fine animals of this description for sale may probably find a purchaser at reasonable prices at this office.

CHINA & BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Any one having a pure China Boar or Sow for sale may hear of a purchaser at a fair rate. Also wanted a Boar and two Sows of pure blooded Berkshires about twelve months old—none but animals of the very best description will answer. Apply at this office.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

Baltimore, July 26, 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD,

Which teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost of from 50 cts. to $4.

And also to make Compost IN A FEW DAYS. And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having all the strength without the acrid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz :

For Gardens of any extent	$6 00
Farms up to 100 acres	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres	15 00
do from 200 to 300 do	18 00
do from 300 to 400 acres	20 00
do over 400 acres in any one farm	25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.

ABBETT & CO., Baltimore,
Proprietors of the patent right for the Southern & Western States.

☞ The publisher of any newspaper who is following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order. jy 26 A. & CO.

☞ The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to S. SANDS.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with Iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. V.—*New Series.* **BALTIMORE, MD. AUG. 23, 1843.** **No. 14**

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per ann., in advance, or $3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for $10. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications and letters to be directed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

Corn Stalk Sugar and Molasses.

To the Editors of the Tennessee State Agriculturist:—In compliance with a request set forth in the last No. of the Agriculturist, I now furnish you with such information as I possess on the subject of making Sugar and Molasses from the common corn stalk, which if you deem of sufficient importance, you may publish in your valuable Journal. Respectfully, your ob't. servant,

Wm. H. Deaderick.

Having during these hard times, felt somewhat restive, under a heavy tax imposed by the necessity of providing Sugar for the daily consumption of a large family, and stimulated by the Essay of Mr. Webb, on the subject of manufacturing Sugar from Corn stalks, I determined last summer to give the project as fair trial, as my entire inexperience in the business would permit. Accordingly the construction of a small mill, with two rollers about fifteen inches in diameter, was procured, and the first effort made with stalks from which the corn had been taken for the purpose of cooking. The juice, after standing half an hour to settle, was deposited in a bell metal kettle to boil, and when hot, a table spoonful of lime water was added for each gallon of juice. Before it became too thick for the purpose, it was again strained and carefully skimmed during the whole process of the boiling. When boiled down to the point of crystallization, which is indicated when a portion taken whilst warm between the thumb and forefinger, can be drawn into a thread from a half to an inch in length, it was removed from the fire, and a small quantiiy set aside for granulation. In about three days, this process commenced, and after perhaps one sixth part had crystalized, it ceased and would proceed no further.—The next trial was from stalks, the corn on which had just become too hard for table use. In like manner portions were set aside, and the next day granulation commenced, and twice as much underwent this process as in the first instance. The third essay was with stalks, the corn on which had nearly become hard enough for grinding. The syrup or molasses obtained from these, was greatly inferior to the two first, and although a part of it was kept several months, never evinced any tendency to crystalize. It would thus appear, that the age of the stalk most congenial to the granulating process, is when the corn is just becoming too hard for the purpose of cooking. However, it will require further experience, positively to determine this question. The syrup thus procured, was somewhat darker than honey, but perfectly transparent and free from impurity, and pronounced superior without exception, by numerous persons who partook of it, to either imported molasses or honey. It presented no other taste than that of a rich and luscious sweet, wholly free from any strong or unpleasant flavor, such as appertains to the articles just named. The sugar obtained, did not either in appearance or taste, differ more from Orleans sugar, than different lots of this article do from each other. The indisposition of the syrup to granulate fully, may perhaps be deemed discouraging.—But doubtless future experience will develop some method to obviate this difficulty. Nevertheless be that matter as it may, it will now be shown that this objection is not sufficiently formidable to prevent the substitution even of the corn stalk syrup for Louisiana Sugar and Molasses. Sundry visitors at various times to the family of the writer, partook of their Coffee clandestinely sweetened with this syrup, and on being apprised of the deception, acknowledged that they did not perceive or suspect that it was sweetened with any other article, than the one in common use for this purpose.

It is fair, however, to say that when the attention was directed to the case, the Coffee could be perceived to have a slightly acidulous taste just as if the cream used in it was beginning to turn sour. This trivial peculiarity, however, of the syrup, was not considered objectionable by any person. The preferable and most convenient mode, however, is to add the syrup, (about a table spoonful for each individual who may be expected to partake) to the Coffee when first made and boil it all together. The taste of the Coffee managed in this way, cannot be distinguished from that sweetened with the best Orleans sugar. Suffice it to say, that the syrup for more than a month was used in the writer's family, as a substitute for sugar, with entire satisfaction. It was tried in making preserves, which I believe were just as good as if made with brown Sugar. Sweet cakes were made at the same time with both articles, and no one could tell which were of the Sugar and which of the molasses. But be it remembered that, in order to realize these the article must be *carefully made* in the way indicated above.

One hundred large cornstalks will afford ten or eleven gallons of juice, which when boiled down to the point of crystalization, will yield one gallon of syrup. One acre of ground drilled with corn, one foot apart in rows three feet asunder, will give about 14,000 stalks. Of course those (at 100 stalks per gallon) would yield 140 gallons of syrup suitable for any of the purposes for which brown sugar is used. If intended for molasses, it need not be boiled down so thick and will probably make 160 or 70 gallons.

Of sugar it requires 3 drachms (3-8 oz) by weight to sweeten an ordinary sized cup of Coffee. Of the syrup it requires, also, three drachms by measure to do the same. Now as there are just as many drachms in a pint as there are in a pound, it follows that a pint of the syrup, is equal to one pound of sugar, or one gallon to eight pounds. Of course then, the 140 gallons of syrup, the produce of an acre of land, are equivalent to 1120 lbs. of Sugar. The whole business of gathering, stripping and grinding the stalks, can be performed by boys from 7 to 8 to 12 or 13 years of age. The experiments recited above assuredly justify the following conclusions, to wit: Any individual possessing only a small portion of land can with a little labor and no expense after the mill is once erected, supply his family with sugar and molasses. No real necessity exists for Tennessee or any other corn growing country to import a single hogshead of sugar or barrel of molasses, inasmuch as the first equal and the second superior to the corresponding articles of Louisiana production, can be obtained from the cornstalk with half the labor required to produce them from the sugar cane. Against the next season, I design to have constructed a more efficient mill with three rollers, say 20 inches in diameter, and shall thence forward consider myself released from the expenditure complained of in the commencement of this article.

D.

From the Southern (Geo.) Cultivator.

Smut in Wheat.

Stanfordsville, Putnam Co., July 28, 1843.

Messrs. Editors.—Your paper of the 19th inst. has just come to hand, in which I find a communication from your correspondent "H." of Athens, giving some account of the benefits resulting from soaking seed wheat in a solution of bluestone or strong brine, and rolling in slacked lime, to which I wish to add my experience. And I will here state, that the benefits I have enjoyed by soaking my seed wheat in a solution of bluestone have been derived from reading agricultural papers—my advantages from this one piece of information has been worth more to me than all the money I have ever paid for agricultural paperr.

Year before last I soaked 15 bushels of my seed wheat in a solution of bluestone, and sowed it in a field as far as it would go; there being 6 or 8 acres of the field left, which were sown with the same kind of wheat, the land in about the same order, and the wheat equally as well cleaned, but had not been soaked. The result was, the wheat that was soaked was of good quality and clear from blast or smut; that part of the field sowed with the unsoaked wheat, had a considerable quantity of smut in it. I soaked my seed wheat again last year in the same kind of solution, and have a nice crop of wheat with not a grain of smut in it that I have seen. I did not roll my wheat after soaking in lime or any thing else, and several of my neighbors tried the experiment of soaking their seed wheat last year with entire success.

The quantity of bluestone used in this settlement is one pound to every five bushels of wheat, and the plan has been to put the wheat in soak in the evening for the next day's sowing; reserving the water to put the next wheat in, and then add enough more water with its proportion of bluestone to cover the wheat. The best plan is to dissolve the bluestone in a small quantity of hot water, as it is hard to dissolve in cold water. If the weather should become wet and any of the soaked wheat not sowed, it may be spread in an out house without any injury till the ground gets in the right order for sowing again. I soaked some of my seed wheat last year 6 or 8 days before it was sowed. I have no doubt but rolling the wheat in lime after it is soaked is an advantage, especially when the seed wheat is not as thoroughly ripe as it should be, or the ground the least out of order, and this when it is too wet to be perfectly friable.

I would advise all wheat growers who are troubled with smut, to try this experiment or a similar one. The cost of a trial is but trifling, as bluestone costs only 20 to 25 cents per pound.

In concluding this communication, I do most sincerely advise all wheat growers to have their seed wheat thoroughly ripe, and then effectually cleaned with a good seive, (after being fanned,) letting all the small grains pass through the seive, and take all the light grains that rise on the top off with the hand. Should there be any cockle in the wheat, by using a seive of the right description, it will in a few years be entirely eradicated.

I am, sirs, yours respectfully,

John Farrar.

From the Columbia, (S. C.) Planter.

Millwood, July 18, 1843.

My Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in answering your enquiries, in relation to the culture of Muskeet Grass.

The seeds of this grass, like all other perennial grasses of which I have any knowledge, should be sown as early in the autumn as practicable. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized, by at least two ploughings, the one across the other, followed by a harrow in the same manner. Stubble lands, and those that have been lying fallow, ought first to be hoed, before they are touched by the plough, to insure perfect preparation. On lands thus prepared, the seed should be sowed broadcast, at the rate of twelve to sixteen quarts to the acre. Rubbing the seed in lime, ashes or rich mould, a little damp, facilitate an equal distribution of them over the surface, a matter of much importance. A calm day should be selected for

sowing the seed—a light, fine-tooth harrow, for covering them, and a heavy two-horse roller, passed over the ground, completes the operation.

If sown early in September, it may be safely grazed by the middle of January; but if intended for hay or seed, the grazing should be discontinued after the 1st of March. A lot of nine acres of rich river low-grounds, planted the first week in September, afforded excellent pasturage by the first of January following. when one hundred and fifty ewes and lambs were put on it. These all kept in fine condition without other food, until the 1st of March, at which time, they were removed to other pastures.

I have never cut it for hay, and cannot, therefore, speak of its fitness for that purpose, by that best of all possible tests, experience. But that it is admirably adapted to that object, I entertain not a shadow of doubt. To the touch, it is almost as soft as velvet, growing very thick, three feet high, and yielding at least forty bushels of seed to the acre; it seems to possess all the requisites for a meadow.

Being a perennial grass, it will require renewal, only when overrun by weeds and the native grasses, which, I think, would eradicate it in about four years.

I doubt if it will succeed on our sandy lands. My experiments have been chiefly, made on rich alluvial soils. On these, its success has exceeded my expectations, and I greatly prefer it to any grass I have ever cultivated. It grows well in the shade, and would, I think, make an excellent woodland pasture; whilst for lawns, it would be highly ornamental. Rev. Mr. Bachman, in an enquiry into the nature and benefits of an agricultural survey of the State of South Carolina, notices this grass in the following terms.

"Recently—(a distinguished Agriculturist) in Europe, sent to me for some of the farfamed Muskeet Grass, from Texas, of which I had heard favorable notice, from some of my friends, but had overlooked the printed accounts. The seeds were accordingly obtained from Columbia. I hesitated in sending them immediately, inasmuch as I suspected them to be an old and familiar acquaintance, which, on being forwarded to Europe, would be like sending "coals to Newcastle." An imperfect specimen of the mature plant, kindly sent by my friend Joseph O'Hear, rendered it quite certain, that I had once more, under a new name, obtained the *Holcus Lunatels*, the famous Lewis and Clarke's grass, of Mr. James Nicholson, described by Linneaus, Curtis, Screber, Enuss, and a whole host of European Botanists—a native of the woods and fields of Europe,experimented on by agriculturists,and supposed less valuable than many other grasses in cultivation, introduced into New England by our pilgrim forefathers, and carried by migratory birds to the far West, and all over the land. Here now, are seeds of a grass, that have passed the hands of the most intelligent, patriotic and purest men of the State, liberally and generously disseminated over the country; and yet, sad mistakes have originated, from a want of Botanical knowledge. The grass, I trust may yet prove as beneficial to the State, as the most sanguine could desire. That which is unsuited to one soil and climate, may be admirably adapted to another. But had those who imported and disseminated the seed, possessed a small share of scientific knowledge, they might have been instructed by experiments on it, for a century past in Europe, and America, and obtained it far short of Texas, even in many of their own fields and gardens."

I furnish this extract, not less to lay before your readers a scientific account of this grass, than to notice the very *flattering* allusion to myself in the last paragraph. Whilst I estimate, as highly as any one, the attainments of this gentleman, I regret, that in an exhibition of these attainments to the public, he did not withhold imputations, if not gratuitous, at leat discourteous. W. Hampton.

From the American Agriculturist.

Cultivation of Madder.

The following is transcribed from A. Ure's late work on arts, manufactures, &c.: see madder, page 791.

"Madder contains so beautiful and so fast a color, that it has become of almost universal employment in dyeing; but that color is accompanied with so many other substances which mask and degrade it, that it can be brought out and fixed only after a series of operations more or less difficult and precarious. This dye is besides so little soluble, that much of it is thrown away in the dye-house; the portion supposed to be exhausted being often as rich as other fresh madder; hence it would be a most valuable improvement in this elegant art to insulate this tinctorial body, and make it a new product of manufacture.

"Before the time of Haussmann, an apothecary at Colmar, the madder bath was subject to many risks, which that skilful chemist tanght dyers how to guard against, by introucting a certain quantity of chalk into the bath. A change of residence led Haussmann to this fortunate result. After having made very fine reds at Rouen, he encountered the greatest obstacles in dyeing the same reds at Logelbach near Colmar, where he went to live. Numerous trials, undertaken with a view of obtaining the same success in his new establishment, proved that the cause of his favorable results at Rouen existed in the water, which contained carbonate of lime in solution, while the water of Logelbach was nearly pure. He then tried a factitious calcareous water, by adding chalk to his dye-bath. Having obtained the most satisfactory results, he was not long of producing here as beautiful and as solid reds as he had done at Rouen. This practice became soon general among the calico-printers of Alsace, though in many dye-works the chalk is now replaced by lime, potash, or soda. But when the madder of Avignon is used, all these antacid correctives become unnecessary, because it contains a sufficient quantity of carbonate of lime; an important fact first analytically demonstrated by that accurate chemist M. Henri Schlumberger of Mulhausen. Avignon madder indicates the presence of carbonate of lime in it, by effervescing with dilute acids, which Alsace madder does not.

"M. Kuhlman found a free acid resembling the malic, in his analysis of madders. But his experiments were confined to those of Alsace. The madders of Avignon are on the contrary alkaline, as may be inferred from the violet tint of the froth of their infusions; whereas that of the Alsace madders is yellowish, and it strongly reddens litmus paper. This important difference between the plants of these districts, depends entirely upon the soil; for madders grown in a calcareons, shelly soil in Alsace, have been found to be possessed of the properties of the Avignon madder.

"The useful action of the carbonate and the phosphate of lime in the madder of Avignon, explains why madders treated with acids which remove the calcareous salts, without taking away their coloring matter, lose the property of forming fast dyes. Many manufacturers are in the habit of mixing together, and with advantage, different sorts of madder. That of Avignon contains so much calcareous mattter, that when mixed with the madder of Alsace, it can compensate for its deficiency. Some of the latter is so deficient as to afford colors nearly as fugitive as those of Brazil-wood and quercitron. The Alsace madders, by the addition of chalk to their baths, become as fit for dyeing Turkey-reds as those of Avignon. When the water is very pure, one part of chalk ought to be used to five of Alsace madder, but when the waters are calcareous, the chalk should be omitted. Lime, the neutral phosphate of lime, the carbonate of magnesia, oxyde and carbonate of zinc, and several other substances, have the property of causing madder to form a fast dye, in like manner as the carbonate of lime.

"In a memoir published by the Society of Mulhausen, in September, 1835, some interesting experiments upon the growth of madders in factitious soils are related by MM. Kœchlin, Persoz, and Schlumberger. A patch of ground was prepared, containing from fifty to 80 per cent. of chalky matter, and nearly one fifth of its bulk of good horse-dung. Slips of Alsace and Avignon madders were planted in March, 1834, and a part of the roots were reaped in November following. These roots, though of only six months' growth, produced tolerably fast dyes, nor was any difference observable between the Alsace and the Avignon species; while similar slips or cuttings, planted in a natural non-calcareous soil, alongside of the others, yielded roots which gave fugitive dyes. Others were planted in the soil of Palud, transported from Avignon, which contained more than 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and they produced roots that gave still faster dyes than the preceding. Three years are requisite to give the full calcareous impregnation to the indigenous madders of Avignon."

It appears to me, from the above-stated facts, that the highly beneficial effects of calcareous soils on madder, is owing to the oxygen furnished to the plant by the carbonic gas so abundant in such soils; or why should oxyde of zinc answer as well as the carbonates in raising the dye in the kettle, and making the color permanent?

Our farmers will observe that lime-stone soils are the best for madder, and that it can not be too highly impregnated with carbonaceous matter. In such soils two years will be all-sufficient time to raise a crop.

We. Partridge.

Coal Ashes.

Mr. Editor: I notice a communication in the last Cultivator on the application of "hard coal ashes to useful purposes," which induced me to give you the result of an experiment which I have made of that substance the present season. I placed a quantity of hard coal ashes, say about three quarts, on the surface of the ground around a peach tree of about an inch in diameter, when the leaves were about two-thirds grown, with a view, chiefly, to save it from the borer and keep down the grass and weeds. I discovered in a few days that the leaves had stopped growing, and at least a fourth of them had changed their color and were beginning to fall off. I immediately removed the ashes from the body of the tree to the distance of about eight inches, and expected the tree would die. It continued to fail until nearly half the leaves—which, by the way, had not lost much of their color—began to display a livelier green. This was the middle of June. The tree then began to grow rapidly, and I have just measured one of its shoots which is thirty inches long. The tree is covered with a most luxuriant foliage, and is a beautiful plant. The other trees standing near it, have made no more than medium growth.

From these facts, I conclude that hard coal ashes, besides destroying grass and keeping away hurtful insects, must be also, an excellent manure for peach trees, when properly applied.—*Bos. Cultivator.*

The Apple Tree Rorer.

The apple-tree borer is the larvæ of a beetle, called *Saperda Vivittata*, which is from more than a half to three quarters of an inch in length; the color brown and white striped on the back, the under side white. It comes forth from the tree in a perfect state in June; and in the latter part of June and July it lays its eggs on the bark near the root of the tree. They hatch out in a short time. The grubs are whitish, and nearly of a cylinder form. The head is small and of a brown color. They have no legs. With strong jaws they eat through the bark and bore upwards through the wood, inclining to the heart of the tree. This is their general course. The larvæ state continues two or three years, during which the borer will have gone upwards of nine or ten inches. It approaches the bark at the end of its passage, by which it is covered till it is changed into a beetle, when it comes out, and in due time lays its eggs.

They may be easily destroyed by cutting out or running a wire into the hole soon after they have commenced their opperations. They now have just buried themselves in the bark and by examination in season may be discovered. Some have laid wood ashes around trees with good effect; others say that it is effectual in all cases. A few weeks since we saw on the farm of Mr. Barak Leland, in Sherburne, two orchards that had been completely protected, by putting a small shovelful of good unleached ashes around each tree, while another orchard between these two, and unproteced in this way, was considerably injured by borers. Col. Daniel Leland, of the same town, said that he found ashes to be an effectual remedy.

It is best to have ashes from sound hard wood, that they may be strong, and as they are a good manure and a remedy against other insects, it would be well to apply them early in the spring and again in June or July. Wet the tree before applying the ashes, unless it be so at the time, and throw the ashes against the wet tree 10 or 15 inches from the ground.

In addition to the ashes put a piece of hard soap, about the size of a chesnut into the branches of the tree, in such a place that as it dissolves in the rains it will spread and run down over the whole trunk. This, says a gentleman who practised it, destroys insects, makes the bark smooth and healthy, and it is considered a remedy against borers, as they have not attacked any thus protected. It is worthy of trial. It should be applied early in spring, and again in July or August. This borer also attacks the quince, mountain ash and some kinds of thorn.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or sun-burnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Fruit Trees.

The very superior apples which are grown in the State of Ohio, have attracted the attention of those who have had an opportunity of examining them; they are said to be finer and fairer, and are produced in greater abundance than those of similar kinds in the Atlantic States. The orchards are also said to possess a much more *youthful* appearance than those in the Atlantic States, where the trees have not been longer transplanted. Some have supposed that their superiority arose from soil and climate, but it would be well to consider whether the difference does not arise from their much more recent derivation from seedlings. The early settlers in the West, carried with them seeds of various kinds,and amongst them apple seeds of the most esteemed varieties; these were planted, and produced numerous seedling varieties, more or less differing in character from those they were taken from, as is generally the case, in consequence of the mixture of the pollen of different kinds, during the period of flowering. Those of a very superior character, have been extended and propagated,by grafting, so as to furnish the fine fruit which is extensively cultivated in the West, and the inferior sorts suffered to run out and decay. The celebrated horticulturist, T. A. Knight, reasoning from the fact, that many fine varieties of the apple have greatly degenerated or disappeared, thinks he is justified in the conclusion, that "all plants of one species, however propagated from the same stock, partake, in some degree, of the same life, and will attend the progress of that life in the habits of its youth, its maturity, and its decay; though they will not be any way affected by any accidental injury the parent tree may sustain after they are detached from it." If this theory be sound, and there seems to be but little difficulty in reconciling it with our observations on the gradual disappearance and decline of some of our most esteemed varieties of fruits; it would be well to resort to more recent seedling varieties of valuable sorts, to renovate our orchards.

The age of an apple tree should be dated from the period of planting the seed, and not from the time of inserting the graft or applying the bud to the stock. Knight supposed the age of the apple tree to be about two hundred years, and of course those esteemed varieties which were introduced into this country by the early settlers, and which were probably not then young varieties, may be expected to disappear rapidly. Hence the importance of introducing valuable seedlings from the West, where, it is understood, any quantity can be obtained on reasonable terms, or instead of the young grafted trees, the grafts of the best sorts, may be brought eastward, and inserted by our farmers or nurserymen. It is to be hoped that the coming season, the Western nurserymen will forward either the trees or grafts, to a market in the Atlantic States.

The quince tree is much shorter lived than the apple, and the most common mode of raising it is from suckers; the consequence is, that we are constantly growing old trees that produce imperfect fruit, and that in small quantities; when, by raising them from the seed, young and vigorous trees would be produced, that would repay us with abundance of fine, fair fruit. The quince from the seed, will produce fruit in five or six years.

It would be well to consider whether budding of peach trees of the same variety, for twenty or thirty years, without resort to seedlings produced from the stones may not be the cause of some of the infirmities of that most valuable fruit. It is questionable whether the extreme length of life of a peach tree is more than thirty or forty years, if so, the system of budding without resort to seedlings, should not be extended over more than half that period.

The foregoing suggestions have been thrown out with the view of inducing some of our able and experienced cultivators of fruit trees to take the field, and give us through the pages of the Farmers' Cabinet, the result of their observation and experience on this very interesting subject.

There is a spirit abroad, on the subject of increasing the quantity of good fruit, both for domestic consumption and for sale in the market; and the correspondents of the Cabinet, who will furnish essays of a practical character, calculated to instruct its numerous readers on this interesting subject, will deserve the thanks of the public.

Poma.

N. B. It would be well for the Ohio nurserymen, where they have certain knowledge of valuable sorts of apples being derived from seedlings in the West, to give them the name of "Ohio seedling bell-flower," &c.; so as to preserve the origin of the most esteemed Western seedlings.

Remedy for Bloody Murrain, and Horn Ail.—In one of your numbers some time since, I found inquiry for a cure of what is called the Bloody Murrain, a disease generally proving fatal to cattle when taken with that disorder. I have lost a number of very valuable cows with that dreadful disease. They would be dead from six to twelve hours after they were taken. At last there happened to be a friend of mine at my house from Lewis County, by the name of Scovil, brother to ex-sheriff Scovil of that county, he told me to give a pound of salts, and a table spoonful of saltpetre dissolved in water, to the cow when first taken, and then dissolve saltpetre in water as strong as can be, and wash the animal all over—and keep it washed until better—and if done when first taken, I have found it in all cases a sovereign remedy or sure cure.

Mr Scovil farther told me of a cure for the horn distemper in cattle. Take two tea spoonfuls of camphor, turn one in each ear, so as to have it run into the head twice a day, morning and evening, until cured. In two instances I have found it a cure. And now Sirs, I shall sign my real name, just as I wish all persons would do who write articles for publication in the Central New York Farmer.

Steuben, Feb., 1843. Merrit Brooks.

[*Central N. Y. Farmer.*

Neatness—"A place for everything, and everything in its place." This should be the motto of the farmer. Neatness, of all virtues, is the most commendable, for without it no other virtue can long exist. Supposing a farmer has a slattenly wife—can he, think you, be as good a husband as though his help mate was neat and tidy? Assuredly not. There will be so many crosses—so much of provocation and annoyance, and so little of uniformity and system in her domestic arrangement, that he will sometimes find fault, and vent the fullness of a just indignation in censure "loud and deep. This is alwas unpleasant—always disagreeable, what every one whose "combativeness" is not the ruling passion, the predominating characteristic of his mind, will by all means labor to avoid. On the other hand, a slack, indolent husband—given to much smoking, horse-racing or tavern-haunting, will destroy the felicity, and break down the energies of the best wife in the land. There is nothing perhaps of which woman-kind are more invincibly tenacious, than of their domestic emolument;—those little rights and privileges which pertain exclusively to the "realm within;" and whenever these are wantonly invaded—no matter whether by an act of sheer indolence on the part of the offender, or by brutal aggressions arising from a vain and capricious spirit of causeless interference, the harmony of the "marriage state" vibrates into discord, and the whole machine, is at once thrown out of gear. A quid of tobacco in the batter pan, or a pipe full of ashes in the stew-dish, is enough to destroy the equanimity of any woman; while dishes never washed, beds never made, and floors never clean—with all the other innumerable and unmentionable negligencies which add to the repulsive catalogue of a slut's offences, are sufficient to upset the equanimity of a stoic, and unhinge the patience of a Job himself. To a person thus circumstanced,

"There is 'na luck about the house."

No matter how prosperously the world may go without, all within will be strife and discord, and the "latter end of such, ten to one, will be more wretched than the first."—*Maine Cul.*

Chili Wheat.—We sowed, late in October last, a bushel of Chili Wheat, procured from the Messrs. Levering's, of Baltimore. It was a beautiful white wheat, similar in appearance to the red chaff wheat, but a larger grain. The location was not the best for maturing, having a river on one side and a marsh on the other. Having been sow'd late, upon corn ground, it did not ripen by several days as early as the white, red, and yellow wheat. The grain is somewhat 'pinched' by the frost, and was damp when run thro' the machine. The yield was 11½ bushels, being double that of any other wheat on the field. Whether it is a wheat adapted to our climate, and would resist the ravages of the 'fly,' or the blighting influence of rust, we leave to older and better Farmers to determine. We shall repeat our experiment, with a small quantity, under more advantageous circumstances, by liming and manuring the ground, and scattering the seed in the early part of October.—*Kent (Md.) News.*

The Drought and Crops on the Dan.—The Danville Reporter of Friday last says:—After a short drought which injured our Corn crop in some small measure, we have had for the last week, as fine rains as heart could desire. The Corn and Tobacco have greatly revived. Of the latter article, however, a full crop cannot be produced. We have seldom heard as general complaint of the scarcity of Tobacco plants or of the difficulty of getting '*a good stand.*' The Wheat crop in this region is a good one, and we have now a fair prospect of filling our garners with Corn. In addition to all this our people are blessed with an unusual share of health."

☞ *The late Rains.*—We do not remember such a prevalence of heavy rains about the same time in almost every section of the Union as was the case with the late rains. We have heard of the flood and storms in the extreme north east, and every foot of the way thither, and we have similar accounts of its rains and floods from North and South Carolina. It would appear that they extended all the way to New Orleans. The Picayune of the 10th wonders where the clouds could have obtained the supply of water which they had poured down about that city. It consoles its readers with the remark that the rain is believed to be very effectual in staving off an epidemic if not in diminishing the chances of one.

The Crops.—The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom says:—

The Corn crop looks exceedingly well since the recent copious rains with which Providence has been pleased to favor us; and may now be considered out of danger from drought. The yield will be a tremendous one in this neighborhood.

Wheat.—The Centreville Times says:—"Our farmers who have got out their Wheat, say that the grain is very plump, but that the straw yields a light crop. An average crop of Wheat has not been raised on the Eastern Shore, that is certain."

The Cotton Crop.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette has the following extract from a letter from a gentleman of that city, travelling at the South:

I have received letters and talked with two gentlemen who have lately passed through the heart of the cotton growing country: all concur in the opinion, that the total crop cannot be, even with favorable weather for the residue of the season, over fifteen or sixteen hundred thousand bales. The spring was so backward or so wet and cold, that the plant (throughout) did not get a good stand, or in other words, the roots did not grow deep in the ground; consequently the yield will be *very deficient.* The States in which the crops look best, are South Carolina and Georgia. In portions of Alabama, the crop looks very unpromising, and are unquestionably much injured; so also in Louisiana, and lower Mississippi. That the crop will be five or six hundred thousand bales short of the last crop, there can now be no question; and it is equally certain that it is from four to five weeks later than usual, and by consequence more exposed to bad weather and frost than it has been for ten years. Here are the facts; whether cotton will advance one, two or three cents, remains to be seen.

Cotton and *Tobacco* promise finely in this section so far as we can learn, and generally speaking, crops of all kinds will be fine and heavy. The wheat crop, it is said, will be unprecedented in Michigan.—*Tennessee Agricult.*

Encourage Home Indurtry.—We have had the pleasure of closely inspecting a piece a Silk manufactured by Mr. Turner, in this City, which ought to do honor to our State. There are some 39 yards—black satin for vesting—it is strong—heavy, glossy—and will wear admirably. Will our friends that can make it convenient to procure, come at the shortest notice before all is sold. It is truly a splendid article.—*Ib.*

Lime Water for Worms.—Take six quarts of water, add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested with worms, and they will soon be destroyed.—*Ib.*

A Captain of the right Stamp.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser says that Capt. Taylor, of the steamboat Daniel Webster, running between Detroit and Buffalo, is the fast friend of the printers, and as evidence of it he will carry editors free; and deduct one dollar from the fare of every passenger who will exhibit proof that he takes a newspaper, *and has paid for it in advance.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

☞A communication from Mr. *M'Kenny*, in reply to "*Agriculturist*," and Dr. *G. B. Smith*, on the subject of the "Wheat Fly," was received too late for this week. It will appear in our next.

FLY-PROOF OR GERMAN WHEAT—A gentleman who was supplied by us in 1841, with a part of the lot received from Virginia, informs us that there has been a great improvement in the appearance of the grain since its introduction on his farm. We have been of late enquired of for this wheat for seed; those wishing to obtain it can now be supplied at $2 per bushel (bags extra) by leaving their orders with the cash at this office.

INJURY TO THE HARVESTED GRAIN.

We have learnt with feelings of sincere regret, that many of our grain growers in Baltimore County, have sustained considerable injury by the late frequent and heavy rains. Those whose grain was still out in the shocks have to endure the mortification and loss consequent upon sprouting, while those who were more provident and had stacked it, have not escaped without loss from the same cause.

We have learnt too, with surprise and grief, that the crop of wheat in Baltimore County will prove greatly below an average one; that upon one of the largest and finest estates in the county, if not in Maryland, the wheat crop will not yield more than five bushels per acre, on an average. This, we must confess, we did not expect to hear, for, from our knowledge of the fertility of the soil —it being limestone land, heavily limed, and in the very best state of fertilization—we were prepared to hear, when we made the inquiry as to its product, that it had yielded an average of twenty or twenty-five bushels to the acre, as we do know, that its *heart* would justify such a return, and we are sure, from the energy and capacity of its proprietor, that all that man could do, was done, to insure success. To what cause to ascribe this falling off, in land so eminently adapted to the wheat culture, we know not, and only state the fact to show how uncertain is every thing that appertains to human enterprise and human exertion.

Many other crops which we heard of, have disappointed every expectation formed of their productiveness; where, from the quantity of straw on the ground and general appearance, from 15 to 20 bushels were anticipated, on being submitted to the operation of threshing, not more than ten bushels to the acre have been obtained. We have no present means of ascertaining how far injury from the rains have extended, or whether it has been confined to our county; nor have we any, of knowing whether similar disappointments in the yield of the crops have prevailed over the wheat growing regions of our widespread country; but if these causes have been any thing like general in their operation and effects, the *aggregate quantity* raised the present season will fall very far short of what was generally supposed, and what we believed it to be.

All the farmers with whom we have conversed upon the subject, represent the *quality* of the wheat as very superior to that of the crop of last year, but uniformly maintain, that its *quantity* is much less. Relying on the truth of these averments, we can but deplore the existence of a state of facts so inauspicious to agricultural prosperity, as there never was a time when the interests of the state, in all its ramifications, required that this class of society should have been blessed with bountiful harvests, as when the husbandman fails in the reward of his toils, all other of the industrial pursuits are made to participate in the measure of his disappointments; for, of a truth, it is the husbandman who forms the basis of state prosperity, and when he suffers, so do all others, their labors being built upon superstructures raised upon foundations created by his energy and enterprise.

UNRIVALLED PRODUCT OF WHEAT.

It is with no stinted feelings of pleasure that we transfer the following paragraph to our columns, and for the following reasons: 1. It proves that our friend and patron, the honorable Mr. Carmichael, is setting an example to his shore worthy of all praise: 2. That the soil of the Eastern Shore is susceptible of the highest degree of improvement—(and by the bye, we have ever considered that peninsula the garden spot of our state): 3. That wheat requires putrescent as well as mineral manures: and 4. That every acre of soil, when properly fertilized, is capable of yielding 50 bushels of wheat, and that no farmer should rest contented until he attains that product.

We take this occasion to tender our congratulations to Mr. *Carmichael* on having grown more wheat on an acre, in proportion to the number of acres in culture, than any other farmer within our knowledge: and while we thus tender him the chaplet of distinction, we should be greatly indebted to him if he would give us a detailed account of his precise method of improving the *soil* on which he grew this *banner-crop*. Its character, condition and capacity before improvement, the materials used in its fertilization; giving the quantities as well as the modes of applying each; time of sowing the seed; mode of preparing it; method of putting the seed in and the kind of wheat grown:

A GOOD CROP.—Our respected fellow-citizen, William Carmichael, Esq. raised this year upon twenty acres of land, *one thousand and twenty six* bushels of Mediterranean wheat, being a fraction below *fifty one and a half bushels to the acre*, averaging sixty pounds to the bushel. This is a very great yield, larger we believe, than was ever made before on this shore, and we question whether the State can beat it. This shows what *good farming* will accomplish.

The land on which this wheat was raised, is not better wheat land than two-thirds of this county, but has been greatly improved by the use of marl and marsh mud.—*Queen Anne's (Md.) Telescope.*

TRIAL OF PROUTY & MEARS' CENTRE DRAFT PLOUGH.

We attended a trial of one of the above implements at the farm of Mr. Turnbull, six miles on the York road, on Wednesday afternoon last, and was gratified to meet there many of the intelligent farmers of the neighborhood, as well as several of our plough-makers from the city, and we think we express the universal opinion of all, when we say, that the plough gave great satisfaction. The ground selected for the trial was a clover-ley, on which there was, besides a heavy growth of clover, a very rank one of rag weed. The soil was a mellow loam, and notwithstanding the luxuriant growth of grass and weeds, the whole was entirely buried beneath the soil. The furrow slices were turned, we should think at an angle of about 55 or 60 degrees, and the soil thoroughly pulverized as deposited, making a fine mellow bed for the seed when it may be committed to the earth; leaving the ground in an excellent condition to receive the beneficent action of the atmosphere, and to promote the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned under. The furrows were ploughed about eight inches in depth, and of about the same breadth of slice. The plough is so constructed as to scoop out an inch or two of the landside, thus not only lessening the resistance of each succeeding furrow, but aiding in the operation of pulverization, and facilitating in the invertion of each slice as it is successively turned over, forming as it were a bed for its reception.

We have said that the furrow slices were 8 inches in breadth; had they been twelve, the work would have been more expeditiously done, and this we think is the only objection which can be legitimately raised against the Plough; for so far as the covering of the vegetable mass and the pulverization of the soil were concerned, the work was done to perfection. The plough used, although new, was as bright as burnishing could make it, and went through the earth as smoothly as though it had been to the manor born. The narrowness of the furrow-slice is an objection which may be easily obviated, by employing a plough of larger size, the one used being a small one, so that, in fact, the *objection* we name is one more of *form* than of reality, and can be easily remedied, and but for the fact that we like to be truthful in our history, we should not have named what appeared to us to be its only fault.

The plough was brought on from Philadelphia by Mr. Pedder, late of the *Farmers' Cabinet*, who superintended its operation with the skill of an old ploughman, and showed that he could direct a plough with the same masterly skill that he wields the pen, and won by his frank and gentlemanly bearing the golden opinions of all present.

He was to have made a trial of his plough on Thursday, the ensuing day, at the farm of that intelligent and thoroughgoing farmer, Mr. *William Govane Howard*, where we intended to be present, but was prevented by our labors in town. We feel deep anxiety to learn the result of that trial, as Mr. H. thought the vegetable coat on his land was beyond the capacity of any plough to so invert the sod as to hide it from the glimpses of the sun and moon, and our friend Pedder was just as confident that his little Prouty & Mears would be able to walk over the field in triumph; but as a gallant spirit like his is not to be daunted by the presence of danger, we are sure he grappled with the foe with more than a Spartan's courage, and we trust was equally successful in driving him back from the pass. And while we thus place our reliance on the prowess of our brother, we must impose the *duty* on our good friend Mr. *Howard*, of playing the part of historian of the day—a duty we are sure he will feel pleasure in performing, and the more so should he have to herald the failure of his own prediction.

So much for the Plough and the ploughing, and now let us return to Mr. *Turnbull* our unfeigned thanks for the opportunity we were afforded, through his politeness, of witnessing a scene always interesting to us, but rendered more so upon this occasion by the courteous demeanor and urbane deportment of him to whom we were indebted for the invitation. As our time was exclusively occupied in the trial of the plough, we had no opportunity of examining Mr. Turnbull's excellent farm, though we saw enough to convince us that it is in tip-top order, and will prove in his hands a source of profit; nor will it be without its pleasures, for its location, the quality of the soil, the convenience of the improvements, and the highly cultivated conditions of his neighbors, comprise those elements which never fail to assure to a man of taste and refinement, that luxury of the mind which is at once the embodiment and source of happiness.

BAVARIAN METHOD OF CALCULATING THE FOOD OF SHEEP.

The following *tabular statement*, will show the systematic manner in which the sheep-farmers of Bavaria proportion their food for their sheep. It is proportioned according to their live-weight, 2½ lbs. of dry hay being allowed for every 100 lbs. of the live-weight of the animal, as being necessary to keep them in a profitable state.

The following table is from *Veit*. We copy it from the "*Economy of Farming*," a work we have noticed in another article:

	Live wt. of	*Daily.*	*Yearly.*	*In Summer.*	*In Winter.*
For a long wool German Sheep,	100 lbs.	2.5 lbs.	912 lbs.	532 lbs.	380 lbs.
Do. rich wool infantade with coarse wool,	88 "	2.2 "	803 "	473 "	330 "
" " moderately fine,	80 "	2. "	730 "	426 "	304 "
" " electoral species,	75 "	1.87 "	682 "	402 "	280 "
" " escurial electoral,	62 "	1.55 "	566 "	334 "	232 "
" " 8th electoral,	66 "	1.65 "	602 "	355 "	247 "

Thus it will be seen, that nothing which regards the

feeding of the flocks of the Bavarians are left to *guess-work*, but accurately determined by the scales. With us, where labor is so much dearer than in Bavaria, such nicety in doling out the fodder to our sheep is impracticable, but we may still profit by the exactness with which the food is proportioned to animals of various sizes, and learn to discriminate between the quantities allotted to large and small animals.

The Farmers' Cabinet.—Mr. *Pedder*, the senior editor of this valuable agricultural journal, we perceive by this month's number, has withdrawn from its management, and we are gratified to find that its present editor and proprietor hopes "not to be entirely deprived of the aid of his able pen." We are not aware what future avocation Mr. Pedder has chosen for himself, but be it what it may, we sincerely hope he may find in it ample reward; for intelligence, energy and talents like his, deserve the fullest measure which the public can bestow, and we feel assured that, should it be connected with the pursuits of agriculture, his claims, so pre-eminently established to the support of husbandmen, will entitle him to any degree of patronage to which he may aspire, for as editor of the journal from which he has just retired, he has labored with an intelligence and zeal worthy of all praise.

[The Economy of Farming, from the German of Prof. *Burger;* with copious notes from the works of *Thaer, Veit*, Schwertz, Sprengel, Petri, &c. and an Index—by E. Goodrich Smith.]

We have been favored by the Rev. *E. Goodrich Smith*, the translator, with a copy of the above work, and after looking very carefully through its 132 pages, we are gratified in being able to state, that it is a work of intrinsic value. It comprises a series of facts and a fund of information upon almost every branch of agriculture, not to be found in any other single work within our knowledge. The chief author from whose labors the translator has drawn his stores of agricultural knowledge, is, Prof. *Burger*, who besides being a professor, is represented by Mr. *Fleischman* as being a practical farmer, and indeed from the whole tenor and character of the book, no one can read it without coming to that conclusion, as no one but a practical man—and one of great intelligence—could have entered so minutely, so extensively, into the *spirit* and *economy* of farm management. All the operations of labor, whether of man or beast, are fully and clearly pointed out—the time requisite to perform certain amounts and kinds of labor; the quantity of food as well as the kinds requisite to sustain working stock, whether oxen, mules or horses, the manner of preparing the food, and the times and quantities given; the relations which the several kinds of food, upon the score of nutrition, bear to each other; the manner of fattening cattle, the quantities and kinds of food given; the quantity of ploughing and other work which a laborer ought to perform, daily, his fare in certain countries, as well as wages; the capacity of nutriment of various kinds of food for stock, the principles upon which quantities are regulated in the feeding of stock; the quantities and periods of feeding of various animals; the proportion of flesh, tallow and offals of dead animals; the number of laborers required on farms of given dimensions; the quantities of manure necessary to the fertilization of an acre, mode of application, time requisite to apply it to various crops, and the number of hands required to haul and spread, the distances at which the loads are to be dropped; the number of hands required to perform certain specified labors, as well as the time they ought to occupy; the quantity of labor which can be performed, per day, by horses, oxen, &c.; which is best and most economical; the consumption of daily and annual food, by each; the kinds of fodder to be provided; tables showing the equivalents of plants, and the value which each bears to the other; the superiority of bruised over unbruised grain; the length at which long provender should be cut; the advantages of cutting; the periods required to fatten cattle, and the cost of food; the relation which the live weight of an animal bears to his dead weight; the methods of ploughing, breadth of furrow, distances traversed by the teams in ploughing; the knowledge, preparation, employment, and proportionate value, of various substances used as manures—these and a thousand other subjects, are comprehensively treated in this work, and treated in a way to render them familiar to practical farmers. Indeed the whole minutia and economy of the farm, are pointed out in a way so clear and familiar that no one can read the work without acknowledging its great merit. As a book of facts and knowledge, there is no work of the same dimensions, which can compare with it, and we hope it may find its way to every farmer's library.

Great Breeders Convention.

By the subjoined Circular, it will be seen that a *Convention of Breeders* is to be held in the city of New York, at the Library Room of the American Institute, on the evening of the 17*th of October* next. As the object in view is one of deep importance to every one engaged in agriculture, it is hoped that all breeders will feel sufficient interest to be present. As the meeting of the Convention will take place during the exhibitions of the American Institute, a double inducement will be presented to those who may attend.

A private letter accompanying the annexed Circular, expresses the hope, that Maryland *will be fully represented upon the occasion*, and we sincerely trust that that *hope* may be realized, as in addition to the object to be promoted, which is highly praiseworthy, it is important that upon such meetings of agriculturists, the good old State of Maryland should be represented, as there is no member of the Confederacy, according to her size, more deeply interested in whatever concerns every department of the pursuits of the husbandman. To such as may attend, we are prepared to guarantie a welcome worthy alike of a son of Maryland and of the hospitality of the Empire State.

Albany, July 28, 1843.

The State Agricultural Society of New-York, desirous that some fixed principles should be established as to the basis of excellence in the various departments of Farm-stock, (with reference to their *relative* merits as breeds,) have appointed the undersigned a committee, with instructions to call the particular attention of *breeders throughout the State*, to the importance of the subject, and to make the necessary arrangements for a Convention to be held at the Library Room of the American Institute, in the city of New-York, during its 16th annual fair, on the evening of the 17th October next; at which breeders of stock and those interested in agriculture, are most respectfully urged to give their attendance, with a view to a full and free discussion of those forms, qualities and properties which most conduce to intrinsic value; and also that the distinctive characteristics of each separate breed may be as closely defined as possible.

The Society believe that the decision of such a meeting will offer to the agriculturist the best information that can, at present, be elicited; and which, they trust, may be so satisfactory to the mind of every intelligent breeder, as to lead to greater uniformity of action and opinion, and *possibly* become a standard with them, by which to judge and be judged, in all cases of competition.

With these views of the subject, the committee hope you may deem it of sufficient importance to be present at the proposed Convention, and lend to its discussion the aid of your experience and talent.

The committee will be obliged by any suggestions, in the interim, you may consider of sufficient importance to be communicated to them in relation to this object.

Francis Rotch,
E. P. Prentice,
C. N. Bement,
George Vail,
L. F. Allen.

There is a great deal of good sense and excellent advice in the views of the writer of the subjoined article, although we think his objections against "*experiments*" utterly untenable. Without experiments, agricultural knowledge must stand still, instead of being progressive, as it should be. What would have been the state of chemical knowledge in the present age, if chemists had been deterred by parsimonious considerations from pushing forward their investigations and discoveries! and we maintain that the same necessity exists with farmers, as did with chemists; for the two sciences are connected together in the most intimate relations. If we adopt the *stand-still* policy of this writer, our worn-out fields must remain in their present exhausted states; and surely no one will say that such a course would be politic. The true course would be, for farmers to conduct their experiments upon small scales, proportioned to their means, and to incur no burthensome expenditures until they have tested the utility of means of fertilization, in the way we have pointed out:

The Gentleman Farmer.—It is worse than idle for any man to expect to better his condition in a pecuniary point of view by turning gentleman farmer. If a person have a fortune already, he may lay out pleasure grounds, fence in parks, make experiments in crops, try crosses in breeds of cattle, set out trees for shade scenery, and thus gratify his taste, and possibly make some discoveries for others to benefit by; but in his own case he will lose money; probably he expects it. What would any one think of a gentleman warrior or gentleman poet? that is, of a man who should hire all his fighting done or all his verses made. If success only crowns individual personal exertion in all other matters, how is it that in this alone, in the primitive occupation of mankind, men expect it, without putting their hand to the plough and girding themselves for the labor? it is a common remark among husbandmen that he who works with his "hands" gets double the amount of work out of them compared with him who only gives his orders and waits until they are accomplished. The general must lead his troops to victory; he must endanger his own life if he would infuse bravery into the hearts of his soldiers; and this principle is not inapplicable to the "boss" of the farm.—*Selected.*

Manuring Cotton Land.

The following we copy from the South Western Farmer, and we presume it is from the pen of M. W. Philips, Esquire, one of its Editors. It illustrates as strongly as a single experiment can, the incalculable benefits of manuring cotton lands. We commend it to our readers.

We feel disposed to give some description of the portion of our cotton crop that was manured this season; not believing the present appearance sufficient, to induce our brother farmers, to go into the manuring business—on the ground that there may be some peculiarity in the season that has made the crop more favorable, or the manured portion may not even yet give such a yield as the residue.

We hold one thing proper in farming, no experiment should be considered valid until tried 3 years at least, and then the exact returns should be given; though there can be no exception taken to one who gives his opinion *from present experience*, thereby putting one on his guard, as much as selling property and refusing to warrant soundness.

On giving this part of our crop its last plowing on the 8th of July, it was done at some injury, from the unavoidably breaking of some of the limbs that had in many portions of it met across the rows. There are portions of the field, of the same row, frequently at a less distance than 6 feet, that one stalk has not as many bolls or forms as a limb has, on its neighbor, where manure had not been applied. On a very poor piece, where what little soil ever was has been gone for 10 years, the cotton will show with any on the place; and yet portions of it, where the manure was accidentally not spread, is now not over a foot or a foot and a half high: a half dozen large bolls would quite break down the plant. In other words, where the manure was sufficient, the crop promises for a rate of 15 to 20 hundred weight, and within 10 feet, the crop planted same hour, and worked always the identical time and manner of the other, will not, cannot, produce 500 lbs. per acre. We have shown it to a number of

persons, who have favored us with their company. They agree that appearances speak in the loudest manner in favor of manure.

Our object in speaking of it, at the present time is, that all who have such land, can commence so soon as their present crop is off hand, to prepare manure, and that they may come and judge for themselves. When we used the manure on our land, it was prior to the appearance of Dr. Cloud's article, and was done to improve the piece of land (24 acres) that we design for an orchard, though fully believing the gain of the crop would amply reimburse. Not prepared for so great a difference, we did not give room enough; nor having a present return so much at heart, we did not use care in scattering the manure.

We have a small portion of this same field, that was manured in '40, '41 and '42—and no portion of it but what shows a marked improvement. A friend and myself counted on the 15th of July 12 distinct forms and bolls on one limb, on the land where manured in '41—whereas on an adjoining row, we entertain no doubt 15 to 20 was not on a plant.

We have even now been preparing for manure, and would be happy, if we could know that our neighbors every where had buried enough grass to "do likewise"—but fear cotton picking will catch some of them burying the thing. Take warning friends, and the next year buy two horse-plows, and good single plows; though they may be heavy and require hard work. Yet you will gain *sometimes* a month's work in July and August, besides having your crops in good order earlier. We anticipate not to run a plow after the 19th or 20th—though we would if we could, not to injure the cotton—by breaking it.

We give this not as any thing new, and only to awaken attention to the matter; were we to advise, we would say use manure in abundance to a corn crop; it is an essential one; follow this crop with cotton, having the corn stalks buried with a two-horse plow; this plan, would give the cotton crop great advantage, and would ensure a bountiful crop of corn, which would feed more stock, make more manure, and thus enable you to give land its due—an occasional feeding.

We feel gratified in recording the following tribute to the energy and success of an esteemed friend and patron of the "American Farmer":

From the Charleston Mercury.

A Successful Experiment in Corn Planting.

On a recent visit to the Farm of B. R. Smith, Esq. near the race course, I was gratified at his success in planting this important staple of our country, affording an additional evidence of the superior advantages of scientific culture over that of the common routine pursued for ages past by the Planters of our country.

Mr. Smith is not professionally a Planter, but a Merchant, devoting his few leisure hours to the cultivation of his Farm. Differing from those who regard book farming (as it is called) as only another name for visionary speculations, he is a contant reader of Agricultural Journals—endeavours to profit by the discoveries of others, and possessing a sound judgement, he is able to decide on such modes of culture as are adapted to the nature of the soil and the plants he cultivates.

On the last year much surprise was expressed by Planters that Mr. Smith should have succeeded in raising 76 bushels and 18 quarts of Corn to the acre. He then stated that his experiments were not yet completed—that the ground, by judicious management, would admit of still closer planting, and he hoped yet to succeed in raising 100 bushels to the acre. He doubted the old theory, that what is called firing in corn was the result of close planting, but believed that it was occasioned by the poverty of the land—he believed that the hilling of the corn was not attended with benefit, and that if the land was thoroughly prepared, previous to planting, it required but little other attendance than that given by the improved plough called the cultivator.

The land on which the present crop is planted was originally poor and much exhausted by injudicious cultivation. It was thoroughly ploughed and manured with stable manure, in proportion of 60 single cart loads to the acre—the corn was soaked in saltpetre, rolled in gypsum and planted on a flat surface in double rows, the stems eighteen inches apart in rows of four feet. Very little use was subsequently made of the hoe—the cultivator was run through it a few times—the luxuriance of the growth kept down the grass and rendered all further culture unnecessary. The ears are now filled, and the crop is considered safe from any vicissitudes of the season. The field has the appearance, in its rich green foilage, of a vigorous growth of a young forest. It is the finest field of corn I have ever beheld, and it is believed by good judges that the product will not fall far short of 100 bushels per acre.

I request you to insert this notice under a hope that the Planters in our vicinity may visit the well conducted Farm of Mr. Smith—examine and judge for themselves. An experiment has also been made on the same farm on the effects of calcareous manures, which may also be seen to advantage. B.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

New-York Farmers' Club—Important Information to Farmers.

[*At the Meeting August 15th.*]

Mr. J. A. Sidell inquired how the Isabella Grape would flourish here with short stocks for wine as they are cultivated in wine producing countries.

Mr. S. Stevens stated that various and extensive experiments had been made with Foreign Grapes, with a view to their cultivation here for the manufacture of wine, which had entirely failed. Mr. S. said there is not a grape or fruit indigenous to this country that contains saccharine enough to produce liquor of any kind.

Rev. J. O. Choules stated that in England they cultivate grapes by having the root in a hot-house, and the branches go through a hole in the wall and bear the grapes out of doors. Mr. C. also stated that in the South of France they use horn shavings with charcoal applied to the roots of the vine as a remedy for the mildew, which had been very successful—also for Gooseberries.

M. S. A. Hasley, of Astoria, L. I. presented to the meeting one dozen stems of the *Victoria Rhubarb* raised by him, the weight of which was sixteen pounds and a half. The leaves measured two feet two inches in length, and two feet seven inches in breadth. The seed he obtained of Mr. Thorburn, 11 John street. Also, a *Nectarine* seven inches in circumference.

Mr. A. P. Cummings, of Long Island, exhibited an *Egg Plant*, of very curious shape, and which weighed three and three quarter pounds.

Mr. Nicholas Wyckoff, of Bushwick, L. I., presented a beautiful specimen of the *Red-cheek Pear*. He has left some cuttings for budding at the American Institute for such gentlemen as wish them.

Mr. Samuel Stevens presented the following productions: A specimen of the fruit of the *Parus Japonica* (pear of Japan) taken from a tree that has been in his possession for seven years and borne the last two; *American Madeira Nuts;* A specimen of *Okra*, which, next to Tomatoes, he thinks the most valuable for soups, &c.; A basket of *Pears* of very large size and fine flavor, from a tree fifteen years old: he has no name for it.

Mr. Muir exhibited a specimen of the flower called '*Ladies' Slippers*,' of very great beauty.

Mr. Stevens moved that the members of the Club be requested to leave at the American Institute grafts of different species of fruit for the purpose of exhange; which was unanimously concurred in. He will leave at the Institute cuttings of a very fine nectarine and the pear for such gentlemen as wished them. He remaked that by a late discovery it is found the best mode of budding is to put the bud where the old one was taken out, as the stock does not impart to the bud any of its qualities; he considered it a valuable improvement.

Mr. Meigs presented a specimen of the fruit of the *Morus Papyrus Fructifer* or Paper Mulberry, a very uncommon production.

Mr. Stevens stated that by dipping cabbage plants in common fish oil when they are about to be transplanted they cannot be affected by the grub.

Mr. Meigs said he had made a hole one foot deep, then put in the plant, then sifted a little dirt and made it into mud, turned the plant around a few times, by that means the fibres of the roots took their natural position in the ground and grew rapidly.

Mr. Silleck found Mr. Meigs' plan of watering produce good results in setting out trees.

Mr. Thorburn stated he tried to raise the *Baden Corn* and found it would not ripen here. It will at Washington and farther South. Other trees set out without watering died.

Mr. Stevens recommended smoking trees with tobacco or sulphur to kill insects; smoking to be repeated every two weeks; an infallible remedy. A movable furnace recommended to be used.

The Club meet again on Tuesday, the 29th day of August at the Pacific Hotel, at 12 o'clock, M., at which time it is hoped there will be a full attendance of all concerned in Agriculture and Horticulture.

Diversity of Climate and Seasons.—The Albany Argus, after collecting many instances of the weather in different parts of the Union, in regard to dryness and moisture, remarks:—"According to the usual laws of nature, it is impossible for a drought to pervade our whole country. Neither can we have a famine as long as the cultivation of the soil is attended to. Local and partial scarcity may prevail, but what is the loss of one section is frequently the gain of some more fortunate section. When the North is parched with drought, the West or the South is rejoicing in fertilizing rains. When the summer is cool in New York and New England, it is frequently the warmer and more genial in Michigan, Wisconsin or Ohio; and even a drought which would burn all vegetation to a crisp here, does not exhaust the crop-growing energies of the black muck of the Western prairies or the woodlands. Their new and virgin soil is comparatively more independent of the dews and rains of heaven. This is the chief reason why the Great West presents so inviting a field to the thrifty, calculating and industrious farmer. He can place more reliance upon the intrinsic qualities of the soil and upon his own exertions, and less dependent for a return upon the uncertain events of rain and sun.—We have known wheat to ripen on the Western prairies, in such cloudy weather as would, in the Eastern States, on our thin and comparatively impoverished soil, give no fullness to the berry—the exceeding richness and natural warmth of the Western soil in a measure supplying the absence of a warm and ripening sun."

Bees.—To prevent bees from going off upon swarming, take the precaution, when they exhibit a disposition to swarm, to stop most of the holes by which they leave the hive, so as to force the swarm to be a good while coming out. The swarm is commonly made up of the young bees, many of whom can scarcely fly; and as nothing can be done by the swarm till all are out of the hive but fly about in the air; by prolonging the time of their coming out, the feeble ones get tired, and their plans so frustrated, that it is necessary for them to alight for rest, and to re-arrange for their journey. If the swarm be able to leave the old hive all at once, they care but little about alighting.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Professor Liebig, the popular writer upon Agricultural Chemistry, when in England, was in Yorkshire, attending agricultural meetings, and is said to have displayed every disposition, to communicate information to all who asked. He is quite a young man—32—and has done more than any other person now living, to "make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." Sir Humphrey Davy, before Liebig was born, lectured on Agricultural Chemistry. But the German has reduced to a practical system, what was not much more than a theory with Davy. At Edinburg and Aberdeen, there are now established University Professorships of Agriculture, as well as at Oxford and Cambridge. This shows how completely the public are aware of the importance of cultivating agriculture as a science. Captain Barclay has made a fortune by attending to the changes of crops and breeding of stock. Let others take the hint and do likewise.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Gentle means the best.—The best tamer of colts that was ever known in Massachusetts, never allowed whip or spur to be used; and the horses he trained never needed the whip. Their spirits were unbroken by severity, and they obeyed the slightest impulse of the voice or rein, with the most animated promptitude. He said it was with horses as with children—if *accustomed* to beating, they would not obey without it. But if managed with untiring gentleness, united with consistent and very equable firmness, the victory once gained over them was complete.

The Pea Crop in Maine.—The Maine Cultivator says that the crop of peas, this season, will be unusually light. In many sections farmers will scarcely obtain their seed.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

THE HOUSE MARTIN.

This is one of the birds that follows the residence of man, and mostly resides along with him in populous cities and towns. Almost the highest antiquity of literature makes mention of him, and as the "guest of summer" the martin is known in the temperate zone all over the globe.

Viewed even as we are happy to believe most birds now are becoming, he is harmless and no doubt quite beneficial. Living upon flies the multitudes of those insects that are generated in such numbers in all populous places, there is no estimating the vast numbers that are daily, during the season, destroyed by these birds. On the wing for a greater part of the time from the dawn of morning to the dusky twilight of evening, and every deviation in their flight, every curvature snaps up a fly or a musquitoe, and the number of insects amounting to thousands found at once in the craw of a martin only gives us an idea of the quantity these numerous birds devour in a day. How pleasant, is it not, to watch them upon the stoops of their little miniature houses, with their shiny blue black plumage talking, scolding, and chattering with each other, as if there were great difficulty in maintaining the discipline and order of their little abodes; then a whole group will take wing together and go floating up and down, and sweeping off in all directions for miles, and then returning as it were by previous consent for another colloquy for a quarter of an hour. In a hot day of midsummer as the heavy thunder cloud comes pushing column after column of heavy black clouds, when the deep toned thunder that follows the quick flashes, drives all other of the feathered race to timely shelter, then the martin called into action as it were by the sublimity of the warring elements, may be seen high up and near the coming clouds; whether the insect tribe are driven into the eddy of the winds, which oppose and lift a heavy cloud and push it onward, we cannot tell, but in that stillness which pervades where the onward wind that drives the cloud conquers, unawed and apparently busy in this little wind, and does not turn or depart for his well known shelter until the storm compels him, for when it at length reaches him, when it is fast wafting its torrents to the very place where his shelter is, then, and not until then, with a hasty stoop he drops to his shelter and creeps in. It is pleasant to hear as soon as the east is streaked with the coming day the martin begin his chatter, welcoming the day; and does it not speak in favor of those who erect little houses or boxes for their accommodation. Is it not probable that those who thus care for these birds are also friends to each other, and whether it be fancy or fact, we have sometimes been attached to a public house in preference because we saw a martin box on the sign post along with the sign.

In the spring as soon as the weather is warm enough to breed the insects, upon which they live, the martin comes, or rather once came, and is now beginning to come again. In the spring of 1836, during the month of May, when the martins in New York, Ohio, and Baltimore had built their nests, laid their eggs, and some of them had young, a long storm from the Northeast prevailed for upwards of two weeks, during the whole of which the sky was obscured by clouds and rain or mist continued during the whole time. An acquaintance had a number of boxes peopled by martins, and unable to get food all this time, they died upon their nests, leaving their eggs and young to perish, or dropped down from their boxes. It was almost a complete destruction of these birds in all our Atlantic cities, and a friend informed the writer that bushels of dead birds were found in one of the United States ship houses where they had built. So unusual an event attracted my notice at the time, and since in conversing with different persons upon the subject, they have informed me that this dislocating scourge of the martins was prevented by the Alleghany range of mountains, as they opposed a barrier to the storm. Beyond them in the cities of the west, where sunshine was while the storm existed here, there of course no such consequences followed. From 1836, to the present, the martins have not made up for the loss. Indeed for one or two of the succeeding summers we did not see a single bird of the species, and to this time they are few in number compared to the previous stock. There is, we believe, no doubt that the same birds return, if alive, and the young also to the places of their former residence or birth, the offspring, of course, to find new abodes in their native cities, growing with their growth. Hence may we not expect that it will yet take years to supply the devastation of the cold rain storm of 1836, which seven years since has scarce begun to make up. The little houses of their ancestry still are open for their reception, cheerless and still as the vacant human habitations, they have been, but with more propitious seasons may we not hope to see the "temple haunting martinet" animating the sky above us, hear again his spirited chattering, as we awaken from the refreshing slumbers of our summer nights. K.

From the Tribune.

SONG OF THE WASHINGTONIANS.

BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

From the scenes that have witnessed our shame,
From the darkened and desolate home,
From the hells that have rob'd us of virtue and fame,
From the den of the spoiler we come—
We fly from the burden of wo
That hath weighed down our spirits so long—
The fetters that bound us aside we will throw,
And again in our freedom be strong!
Be the cup dash'd to earth that hath long been our bane,
Its crimsion shall never be o'er us again!

Too long have we bowed to the thrall
Of the demon that lurks in the wine;
Health, happiness, honor,—how madly have all
Been flung on the bacchanal's shrine!
Oh God! how debased have we been!
How far from the True and the Right
Have we wandered away in the mazes of Sin
Till the blackness and darkness of night
Came down on our spirits, and cloth'd them in gloom
More deep than the shadows that circle the tomb.

But joy! from that bondage accurst
We leap to new freedom and life,—
Exultant the chains of captivity burst
And gird us anew for the strife!
To the tempter no more will we yield,
Nor parley again the with the foe,
But with Truth for our sword and the PLEDGE for our shield,
From triumph to triumph we'll go,
'Till the Temperance Banner, in splendor unfurled,
Shall fling out its folds o'er a subjugate world!

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the varions kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
ortable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for arge establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of work manship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purpo ses for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimor treet, Baltimore, Md.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally by or letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 21, 1843.

PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Balt. mess,	$10 a	Butter, Glades, No.1,	
Do. do. No.1,	9a9½	Do. do. 2,	
Do. prime,	a	Do. do. 3,	
Pork, mess	11 37a	Do. Western	2, 8a
Do. No. 1	10 37a	Do. do.	3, a6
Do. prime	9 37½	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 7a7½
Do. cargo,		Do. do.	2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	a	Do. Western,	1, 7a
Do. middlings, "	a	Do. do.	2,
Do. shoulders, "	a	Do. do. bbls	1, 6a
Do. asst'd, West.	4½a4¾	Cheese, casks,	6½a7
Do. hams,	5a6	Do. boxes,	6½a7½
Do. middlings,	4¼a	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	3½a3¾		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	6 a 7	Tennessee, lb.	7a
Upland,	6 a 7½	Alabama,	7 a 8
Louisiana,	7 a 8½	Florida,	7a7¼
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	20a	New Orleans	25a
Porto Rico,	27a28	Guadaloupe & Mart	19a
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
TOBACCO—			
Common	2½a 3½	Yellow,	7 a 9
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	7½a10
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a 7
Yellow and red,	7a10	St. Domingo,	13 a11
PLASTER PARIS—		Cuba,	15 a38
Cargo, pr ton cash	2.87a	Ground per bbl.	1.00a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	7.75a8.25
Porto Rico,	7.25a8.00	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6.75a7.25	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.75
Do. City Mills,			4.87a5
Do. Susquehanna,			4.75a
Rye, first			3.00a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			3a 3.12
Do. per hhd.			$13.a
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu.	105	Peas, black eye,	112
" best Pa. red	95a100	Clover seed, store	5.00a
" ord. to pri. Md	80a100	Timothy do	2.00a2.25
Corn, white,	48a50	Flaxseed, rough st. p.	1.37
" yellow Md.	50a51	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Pa.	a55	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a22
Oats, Md.	23a24	Brown Stuff,	14a15
Beans,	112a	Shorts, bushel,	10a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a13
P. Rico & Laguay.	7½a 8	Rio,	7½a 8½
St. Domingo,	6 a 6½	Triage,	5 a 7
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	28a29
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,			1 60a1 65
FEATHERS—per lb.			26a28

WOOL—

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Saxony,	33a35	Saxony and Merino	16a18
Full Merino,	30a33	Common, to ¼ blood,	14a17
3-4 blood do.	27a30	Pulled,	
1-2 do do	24a27		
1-4 and common,	18a20		
Tub washed,	18a20		

SOAP—

Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
" brown & yell'w	4½a5½		

Cattle—400 head of Beef Cattle offered on Monday, of which 340 sold at prices ranging from 1.62½ 2.50 per 100lb on the hoof as in quality, equal to $3.25a 4.75 net; these prices show no variation from last week; 40 head were driven North and a few remain in market.

Flour—Little demand for Howard st. & few transactions have taken place; limited sales at $4.75 for standard brands, of good mixed. Wagon price $4.50. 2500 bbls City Mills sold at 4.87½, but that price is now refused—some small sales Ohio $4½.

Grain—The wheat supply has been small and the sales making are 2 or 3 cts. higher than same qualities bro't last week, in consequence of the scarcity—We quote fair good to prime red 95a 100c. and ord. to good 80a95. No lots strictly prime reds at market; a lot pri. white brought 105c. Md. Rye 52c.

Tobacco—demand for com. and mid. qualities Md. has fallen off, and they are difficult of sale except at slight reduction, and has in general been submit'd to; quotations however embrace a range of the market for these sorts; finer qualities are scarce and still eagerly sought for; we quote as before: infe. and com. $2.50a3; mod. to good 4a6, good 6.50a8; and fine 8a12. In Ohio a fair business is done at former prices, which are well supported; the demand is active—Ky. is more sought after, and moderate sales at $3a5, as in quality. Sales of Western Va. and Mo. at 4.25a5, as in quality. The inspections comprise 654 hds. Md.; 524 hds. Ohio; 108 Ky. and 6 hds. Missouri. Total 1352. The Missouri is a new article in this market; its character resembles much the Va. tobacco, and there can be no doubt that in due time it will command the attention to which it is entitled at the hands of purchasers.—*American.*

FROM EUROPE—The steamer Hibernia has arrived at New York from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th. Nothing of national interest had transpired since last advices.

Trade and manufactures continue in the same quiescent state which has marked it for some time. The stock of Cotton on hand is very large, about a million of bales, exceeding by 300,000 bales the quantity which was held last year.

The Liverpool cotton market is represented as very healthy, and the business during the past fortnight has been very extensive.

Heavy rains it is thought may have injured the crops by retarding the ripening and filling of the grain. The harvest will be a late one, and the result is very uncertain.

AULT'S FIRST RATE ENGLISH CABBAGE SEEDS.

Just received from Mr. J. J. Ault, Horticultural Seedsman, near London, our usual supply of first rate Early and Late CABBAGE SEEDS, of the following kinds, viz. Bullock's Heart, Early York, large York, Early Harvest, Early Birmingham, large Imperial, large Drum Head, large Flat Dutch, &c. The time to sow these seeds is from 10th to the 20th September. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of these cabbage, will be given gratis with each parcel of seeds. They are of last year's growth and in most excellent order having been on the water only 13 days in the steam-ship to Boston, and are warranted equal to the seed we have been selling in this city for the last 20 years.

Also, early and late Cauliflower, Cape Brocali, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by SAML. AULT & SON,
au 23 4t cor. Calvert and Water sts.

NEW PATENT PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN has great pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to a newly improved PLOUGH invented by his plough-maker Mr. George Cleazy. Though this plough is very simple in its construction, it combines some very valuable improvements which he has reason to believe will be highly appreciated by every good ploughman. au 16

SEED WHEAT.

4 to 500 bushels pure Washington White Wheat, free from impurities of all sorts, particularly of Smut, for sale by
N. H. R. DE COURSEY,
Wye Landing, near Easton, Talbot co. Md
au 9 tf

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

Baltimore, July 26, 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD,

Which teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost of from 50 cts. to $4.

And also to make Compost IN A FEW DAYS. And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having all the strength without the acrid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent - - -	$6 00
Farms up to 100 acres - - -	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres - - - -	15 00
do from 200 to 300 do - -	18 00
do from 300 to 400 acres - -	20 00
do over 400 acres in any one farm -	25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.
ABBETT & CO., Baltimore,
Proprietors of the patent right for the Southern & Western States.

☞The publisher of any newspaper who is following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order. jy 26 A. & CO.

☞The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to S. SANDS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at $12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or $15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 SANDSS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9 OBED HUSSEY

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore,
Offer for sale at reduced prices,

Grain and Grass Scythes	Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
Grass Scythes with hangings complete	Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced	Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced	Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American	

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses
THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, veyr strong and durable
Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis		Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.	
Col. Boyle,	do	Dr. A. Tyson	do
B. D. Hall,	do	Moses Potter	do
Mr. Hopkins,	do	Jas. Rittenhouse	do

Wm F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

☞About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. & Co.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE WANTED.

A pure bred Ayrshire Bull and Cow, each about 3 years old, are wanted—Any one having fine animals of this description for sale may probably find a purchaser at reasonable prices at this office.

CHINA & BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Any one having a pure China Boar or Sow for sale may hear of a purchaser at a fair rate. Also wanted a Boar and two Sows of pure blooded Berkshires about twelve months old—none but animals of the *very best* description will answer. Apply at this office.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels. Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with Iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

W. H. KEEVIL.

MARKET STREET.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A FINE HAT AND SAVE ONE DOLLAR, you should purchase at "KEEVIL'S"
CELEBRATED HAT STORE,
74 BALTIMORE ST. ONE DOOR EAST of HOLLIDAY ST.
Established A. D. 1837,
FOR THE SALE OF "ONE PRICE" HATS,
☞AS FOLLOWS.☜

Baltimore made French style Silk (fur body)	$2 50
Fine black Russia, an elegant article,	3 00
Do black Cassimer	3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver, very light, of unsurpassed beauty and texture,	4 00

NO TWO PRICES—NO ABATEMENT—SALES FOR CASH.
Look well and remember the name,
jy 26 tf KEEVIL & CO.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for CORN, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the *rains, snows and frosts* of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish *seven* barrels, delivered on board ship, for *ten* dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 7t D. K. MINOR.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Balfimore.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lieu, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6¼ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at *Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md.*, will receive prompt attention from WM. M. DOWNING.
ja 25 6m

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address
JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore